PRICES GOING UP.
Owing to the present Exchange of £ which is now pre-war level, and the prices in England still being high, our new stock will have to be offered at higher prices in future. Old prices still in force till the present stock lasts.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY
S. A. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE.
To purchase High Grade Quality Cycles & Motor Cycles at previous prices. Cycles from Rs. 13. to Rs. 285. Motor Cycles from Rs. 1150 to Rs. 1750. Quotations on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

VOL. IX NO. 41 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1921. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

All COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES of SUBSCRIPTION

DAILY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY	„ 16	„ 18
QUARTERLY	„ 8	„ 9
MONTHLY	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy, Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

Sailing to Plymouth and London, Callin at Marseilles.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date 1921.	Steamer.		Tons.
16th April	KAISAR-I-HIND	..	11,430
23rd „	MANTUA *	..	10,902
30th „	SICILIA	..	6,702
7th May	ROMALI	..	6,794
14th „	NALDERA	..	15,825
21st „	MOREA *	..	10,890
28th „	CALEDONIA	..	7,572
4th June	SARDINIA	..	6,580
11th „	DONG LA	..	8,056
18th „	MALWA *	..	10,941
25th „	NORE	..	6,706

Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. The running of this train via Boulogne has been resumed and the train is composed of Sleeping, Baggage and Restaurant Cars and the accommodation is limited to 96 passengers. Fare £12-10-0 inclusive Sleeper.

DOGS.—Under no circumstances can dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

BRITISH INDIA COMPANY'S SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH ONLY.

Date 1921	Steamer.	Tons.
20th April	A HOBRA	8,288
5th May.	MANDALA	8,246

P. O. SAILING FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date 1921	Steamer	Remarks
22nd April	MAL A ..	Calls Colombo, Fremantle Adelaide. Melbourne and Sydney.
10th May	DUNEDA ..	Calls Colombo Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
20th „	MARKUNDA ..	Calls Colombo. Fremantal Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Remarks.
8th April ..	LINGA	Karachi direct.
11th „ ..	LHASA	Karachi Coasting 10 a.m.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure
Bombay Maru.	S. Ide.	4,356	6th April	22nd April
Indian Maru	M. Kayahara	3,000	14th April	20th April
Calcutta Maru.	G. Matsushita	5,459	21st April	3rd May
Wakasa Maru.	B. Tsuda.	6,077	12th May	24th May
† Nagano Maru	K. Tsukuda	3894	17th „	10th „
Hakata Maru.	T. Sasaki.	5,970	28rd May.	4th June

†This steamer from New York, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo, Madras and Rangoon.

* This Steamer as no Passenger accomodation.

For Freight and passages apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Liverpool Maru.	K. Takahashi.	10th April.	20th April.
Sia Maru ..	S. Kondo ..	7th „	2nd „
Malay Maru ..	T. Shimasaki	27th „	4th May.
Luzon Maru ..	Y. Ishikawa.	27th „	4th „
Kasado Maru ..	W. Muir	28th „	10th „
Indus Maru ..	E. Yano.	3rd May.	15th „
Saigon Maru	T Watanabe	10th „	20th „

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	.....Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	.....Yen 50,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fentien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagar, saki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Riddo Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Ourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon Branches:—

Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 294.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Rs. 7,58,75,150
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 2,23,73,335
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 8,50,000/

BRANCHES:
London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.

SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 20, Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Saving Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favorable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA,
CONSTITUTED UNDER THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ACT 1920.
for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.

2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each ...	11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL AS ON 25TH MARCH, 1921.	
25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid	5,75,00,000
72,376 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid	90,47,000
	4,65,47,000
RESERVE FUND as on 25th March 1921	3,54,52,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 25th March 1921	2,71,41,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir Norcot Warren; Sir Robert Aitken.
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.
LONDON OFFICE.
2, Princes Street, E. C. 2.
Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Manager.

BRANCHES.

Agra	Hyderabad (Sind)
Ahmedabad	Indore
Ahmedabad City	Jalgaon (East Khandesh)
Akola	Jalpaiguri
Akyab	Karachi
Allahabad	Lahore
Alleppy	Lucknow
Amraoti	Madras (Mount Road)
Bangalore	Madura
Bellary	Managalore
Benares	Masulipatam
Bimlipatam	Moulmein
Bombay (Byculla)	Nagpore
Bombay (Mandvi)	Narayangunge
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Negapatam
Broach	Ootacamund
Calcutta (Clive St.)	Patna
Calcutta (Harrison Rd.)	Poona
Calcutta (Park St.)	Quetta
Calicut	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Cawnpore	Rangoon
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Salem
Chittagong	Secunderabad
Cocanada (Outstations Rajamundry and Narasapur)	Serajgunge (Pay Office)
Cochin	Shahpur
Coimbators (Sub-agency Erode)	Sukrur
Colombo	Surat
Dacca	Tellichery
Delhi	Trichinopoly
Gunter (Outstation Beawada)	Trivandrum
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Tuticorin
(Sub-agency Parbhan	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody, purchase and Sales effected. Interest and Dividend collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorneys &c., may be had on application at any of the ocal Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary & Treasurer,
Bombay.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMITD.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-3-20	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apollo Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)
HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ...	Rs. 50,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III. of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Dabhoi Surat, Petlad, Patan, Amreli and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	23,58,280
Reserve Fund	16,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVING BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposite received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.
(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

Amara,	Bombay,
Baghdad,	Calcutta,
Bahrein,	Colombo,
Basrah,	Hillah,
Basrah City	Mosul.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid up Capital	£ 995,00
Reserve Fund	£ 500,00
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£1,005,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T. Chairman.
J. S. Haskell, Esq. Deputy Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Harris, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.,
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esqr.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, Loans and Credit granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custod and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
SAJANNAN SADASHIV [illegible]

HEAD OFFICE,
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.
NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.
MARTIN & Co
Managing Agents
Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent,
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)
G. B. B VAZ,
Branch Secretary,
LIPTON'S BUILDINGS,
33 Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED
7 A, FORT STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI AND SURAT Agencies in all parts of India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 5 per cent.
FIXED DEPOSITS for short period, one year and more accepted, interest allowed for 12 months at 6 per cent. for 5000 and under and at 6½ per cent on sums above 5000, special rates for large deposits Cheques or Receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits
ADVANCES MADE, OVERDRAFTS ALLOWED, CASH CREDITS OPENED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.
Bills for Collection accepted. Every description of Banking business undertaken.
SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR.
G. P. Notes, Shares, Stocks bought and sold Free of Charge for Customers.
Short terms deposits invited on favourable terms.
Further particulars from:—
Post Box 22, 'Phone 5305.
KHOSLA & CO.
Manager
INDIAN CAPITAL. INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	47,28,900	0	0
Capital Paid-up	18,33,254	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,70,284	2	0

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery
Cawnpore	Jullundur City	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to,—
HARI RAI MEHRA,
Manager.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.
at which to put up is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

Dinner Table a Speciality,
Competent Chofs, High Class Cuisny and Billiard tables.

Charney Road, Bombay,
Telephone No. 111.

EASTERN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.
131, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
Under European Management. Board and Lodging Rs. 5 and upwards per day. Home comforts and excellent cuisine. Large and Airy rooms. Hot meals can be supplied at any time between 9-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m. Outside meals supplied. Special rates for monthly residents. Office and business people are invited to take advantage your prompt [illegible]
Catering Specialists.

INSURANCE.

According to the Gov. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
The Secretary or The Chief Agents,
809, Bow Bazar. D. SEN & Co.
Street Calcutta. 1 Chowringhee Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India.—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents,
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Mooljl Jetha & Co.) (Ex-Officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

138110

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE LINSEED MERCHANTS.
SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 181 BAGS OF LINSEED.
By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros. and on account and risk of Seth Beharilal Koonjlal Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY 20th April, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Ralli Bros., Dana Bunder.
Godown L lane the following:—
181 bags of Linseed.
A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KALBADEVI ROAD OPP. THE LINSEED (PATIA) BAZAR.
SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Under instructions from Messrs. Unwala Pirojsha and Papa, Solicitors, for Kansara Jinabhai Chhaganlal in pursuant to the decree made on the 20th April, 1920, in suit No. 3097 of 1920 Jinabhai Chhagnlal vs. Govindji Kuverdas, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned valuable property THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, 20th April 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises on account and risk of defaulting purchaser Mr. Govindji Kuverdas.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at lying and being on the East side of Kalbadevi Road without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 427 1 9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 461, New No. 2436 Old Survey No. 62 and New Survey No. 498 together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under 108 and now under C Ward No. 5807 to 5817 and Street No. 362, 366-1-2, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say on the North by the property of Surajvekoo widow of late Narudas now of Nanabhai Haridas on the South formerly by the property of Mahaluxmi bai widow of Ramdas Manordas and now of Bhagwandas Gulabhdas, on the East by the Kalbadevi Road and on the West by the property of Sha Tapidas Varajdas.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Unwala Pirojsha and Papa, Solicitors, at their office No. 48 Medows Street or undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 20th April, 1921.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RAILWAY.
Under instructions from the G. I. P. Rly. Co. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 20th, THURSDAY the 21st and FRIDAY the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of C. P. goods, cricket stumps, hockey sticks, parts of machinery, drawing material, motor tyres and tubes, medicines, slippers, case containing roller skins, brushes, cured skins, leather, magneto, tea, gas mantles, Moradabad brassware, glass bangles, colour, haberdashery, corks, lanterns, brass surmadanis, khakhi shirts, trunks and boxes, old clothing, umbrella sticks, English and Indian medicines, dried fruit, boots and shoes and various other articles.
Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

AUCTION SALE OF A TWO STORIED HOUSE AT THE MATHARPACADIE. MAZGAON.
On MONDAY, the 25th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the premises by order of the owner the undermentioned valuable landed property.
All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land together with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate at Matharpacadie, Mazagaon in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy & seven-nineths square yards, or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of land Revenue under New Survey No. 3695 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 5924, Street No. 44 and bounded on the West by the property formerly of Jond Jose Pereira, on the East by the property formerly of Estevas Valladares, on the North by the property formerly of Manuel Misquitta and on the South by the property formerly of Paulo Miranda which premises and hereditaments are at present in the occupation of the Vendor and her tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications may be made to the undersigned.
NOTE—The above property will be sold with the guarantee of marketable title and the vacant possession of the 1st and 2nd floors will be given to the purchaser.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS HOUSE-BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.
AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 400 TONS Moulmein selected first class Maulmin Indian and second class and wallace Rangoon second class and Eastern Indian teak squares.
On THURSDAY the 22nd. and FRIDAY the 23rd instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) daily, Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Auction at the Sewree Bunder, by order of Messrs. Vithal Ambaram and Co., the undermentioned teak squares:—
JBMT 375 teak squares about 85 tons.
Almond L 920 teak squares about 140 tons.
PSD 37 teak squares about 8½ tons.
DOS 160 teak squares about 40 tons.
SDR 52 teak squares about 6½ tons.
JBR 11 teak squares about 2 tons.
MSZ 100 teak squares about 25 tons.
STAL 151 teak squares about 65 tons.
WRD 40 teak squares about 21 tons.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th April, 1921.

MESSRS MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE

Under the kind instruction received from the Chief Ordnance Officer, Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE, Government Auctioneer, will hold a Public Auction at Kirkee Arsenal on FRIDAY, 22nd April, 1921, at 2 p.m., of the following Army woollen and cotton unserviceable clothing:—
A large quantity of warm and cotton blankets, razais, mosquito nets, great coats, coats warm, boots ankle, flannel and cotton shirts, mittens woollen, waistcoats warm, woollen jackets, trousers and shorts khaki drill, pyjamas warm, suttrinjees, kurtalis, flannel, gunny, jerseys, towels, putties, etc.
Condition of sale will be read over on the spot.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE,
Government Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th April, 1921.
R18

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSE HOLD FURNITURE OF THE LATE MR. A. S. KNOWLES, DIRECTOR AND MANAGER, MESSRS. SAMUEL FITZE & CO., LD.
Under instructions from the Executors of the will of the late Mr. A. S. Knowles, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. will, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, 20th day of April 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, next to the Post Office, valuable household furniture of the abovenamed deceased comprising dining tables and chairs, chesterfield sofa and chairs, side boards, brass and iron bedsteads, bookcase, corners, icechest, music cabinet, glass door cupboard, filter, etc., etc.
The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, 24TH APRIL, 1921, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
Messrs. J. S. MODY and CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 24th day of April, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at No. 17, Queen's Road, Fort, very valuable household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, meat safe, rich glass, porcelain and platedware, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, tapestry upholstered drawing room suite, rich carpets, pictures, sweet toned cottage piano, handsome sideboard, palm stands, carved blackwood furniture, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, easy chairs, pot stands, cooking utensils and ducks, fowls and turkeys, etc., etc.
I.M.S. and others.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th April, 1921.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 67 BALES OF GREY YARN.
THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 20th April, 1921, at 1 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction, at Tamba Kanta, Pydhowni, near Hanuman Temple, by order of the office concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Chhabildass Nathubhai, Tamba Kanta, Pydhowni:—
67 bales each 400 lbs. Japanese X Reel Grey Yarn No. 2/42s.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECEGOODS.
Suit No. 3163 of 1920.
Keserbai v. Vallabhdas.
Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver herein, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at Chipi Chawl, Samuel Street, on the 1st floor of Mr. Salebhoy Shaikh Tajbhoy's house.
A large lot of assorted piecegoods such as coloured sussi, stripped shirtings, coloured check, white drills, grey shirting, silk sarries and handkerchiefs, mehta boxes, scales, iron safe, planks and empty cases, etc., etc.
The above will be sold either in one or separate lots as may suit the intending purchaser.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 20th April 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, behind the Club Back Road, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, table ornaments, corner cabinets, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets, vases, ornaments, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas, one sweet tone square piano, one organ, writing tables, glass book cases, one large cooking stove, utensils, etc., etc., the property of A. C. Priestley, Esq., and others.
The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods etc.
AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).
1 secondhand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 Grey horse, aged, quiet in saddle.
1 6 HP Girling parcel van, friction drive in excellent order economical to run, tyres practically new with spare wheels usal lamps, and tools an excellent vehicle for mills or stores for carrying samples or parcels.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 20th April, 1921.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

AUCTION SALE OF LEATHER SUITE CASES, TRUNKS, KNIVES, FILES, PERAMBULATOR, IRON SAFE, ETC.
The BOMBAY AUCTION CO. will sell by Public Auction at No. 23, Churchgate Street, TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, 20th April, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), such as Suite Cases, Trunks, bags, forks, knives, files, perambulator, iron safe, etc., etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th April, 1921.

MESSRS SORABJEE CAWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE OF THE NEW ORIENTAL DAIRY CO., SITUATE AT 125, FRERE ROAD BEHIND GENERAL POST OFFICE.
Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will under instructions from Messrs. Andrade and Cunha, Attorneys for the vendor sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 22nd day of April, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the premises as above the whole of the stock-in-trade of the New Oriental Dairy Co., consisting of Metallic Tank, scales, casks, basins, furniture tubs, churns, etc., together with the exclusive right to use the tables now being used by the Company and the right to use the name of the New Oriental Dairy Co.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 20th April, 1921.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

20,000 High Class Cotton Blankets ready for immediate delivery. Size 48in. by 72in. Khaki, Fawn, Grey and Red. Price Rs. 2/12 each, delivered to any part of India by post.
These blankets are now being used by Europeans in India and Africa and continue to give universal satisfaction.
Over 5,00,000 sold for 1921.
We invite enquiries from the Trade.
Apply:—
COLONIAL MANUFACTURING CO.,
Bombay Agency,
Post Box 299, BOMBAY.
C7296

50,000 HIGH CLASS COTTON BLANKETS

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
Size 48in. by 72in., Rs. 2-4-0 each.
Size 48in. by 96in., Rs. 2-12-6 each.

IN KHAKI, FAWN, Grey and Red Colours If required in white eight annas less. Delivered to any part of India by Post. These Blankets are now being used in India, Africa, Arabia, Mesopotamia by European as well as Indians of all classes and creeds and continue to give universal satisfaction.
Over 10,00,000 Blankets sold in the year 1920.
Inquiries from Trade are invited, Apply:—
HARJIVAN VALJI,
17, Champagalli,
Near Mulji Jetha Market,
Bombay No 2.

DIRECTORATE OF DEVELOPMENT.

OLD CUSTOM HOUSE YARD, FORT, BOMBAY.

VILLE PADLE TOWN PLANNING SCHEME NO. 2.

To all to whom it may concern.
I, Captain E. M. GILBERT-LODGE, Arbitrator appointed by Government in their order No. S. A. 592, dated the 9th February, 1921, do hereby give notice under Section 30 of the Town Planning Act that the Arbitration proceedings in respect of the above scheme will open at the offices of the Development Directorate, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 21st instant at 11-30 a.m. when all person interested in the Lands included in the scheme should attend and state their objections if any to the draft scheme.

E. M. GILBERT-LODGE,
Land Manager,
Development Directorate.
C 2951

THE MADRAS & SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

WORKS MANAGER required, starting pay about Rs. 500 according to qualifications, for charge of Engineering Workshops, Arkonam, number of employes on pay roll at present about nine hundred. Thorough practical knowledge of Metal and Wood Working Machinery and Foundry Work, Manufacture of Points and Crossings and Signalling Materials. Experienced in Workshop management and Office work. Apply with copies of certificates to the CHIEF ENGINEER, M. and S. M. Railway, Park Town, Madras.
C9036

WANTED

WANTED in July, 1921, for the Osmania University College, Hyderabad Deccan:
1. One PROFESSOR OF LAW, salary O. S. Rs. 500-50-1,000. If whole time.
2. One ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF LAW, salary, O. S. Rs. 350-25-600. If whole time.
If right of practice is retained the remuneration will be in the form of a fixed monthly allowance which should be specified in the application.
Applications are invited from graduates in Law of British and Indian Universities who have practised for sometimes and possess a sound knowledge of Urdu which will be the medium of instruction, (O.S. Rs. 166 equal. B. G. Rs. 100)
Applications will be received upto the 15th May, 1921

A. HYDARI,
Secretary,
Osmania University Council,
C 9052 Hyderabad Deccan.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

THE DIRECTOR of Development is prepared to receive tenders for the construction of:—
(1) Deputy Chief Engineer's Office at Marine Lines.
(2) Officer's Bungalow at Marine Lines.
Plans and bills of quantities can be obtained at the office of the Chief Engineer, Reclamation, Old Customs House Yard, Fort, on payment of Re. 1 per set of each.
Tenders should reach the office of the Director of Development by 12 noon (S. T.), on the 27th April, 1921, at which time they will be opened.
Tenders must be accompanied by Rs. 150 for Deputy Chief Engineer's Office and Rs. 250 for Officer's Bungalow in cash or Government Securities endorsed to the Director of Development as earnest money. This will be refunded to unsuccessful tenderers and in the case of the successful tenderer, will be credited to him as part of his security deposit.
The successful tenderer will be required to deposit in cash or Government Securities endorsed to the Director of Development Rs. 1,500 for the Deputy Chief Engineer's Office and Rs. 2,500 for Officer's Bungalow as security for the due fulfilment of his contract.
The Director of Development does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender nor to give reasons for the non-acceptance of tenders.

Old Customs House Yard, Fort,
Bombay, dated the 15th April, 1921.
C9045

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the lease of the furnished Dak Bungalow at Dunera, on Pathankot-Dalhousie Road, 29 miles from the N.-W. R. Station, Pathankot, for the period from the 1st May, 1921, to 31st March, 1922. Tenders will be received up till 28th April, 1921, and should be addressed to the SECRETARY, District Board, Gurdaspur (Punjab).
C9070

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

A TEMPORARY RECEIPT in respect of 50 Shares No. 159416/159465 of the CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, in the name of Mr. P. H. PADAMJI, has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Office of the Bank, Central Bank Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, otherwise share certificates in respect of the same will be issued to the above-mentioned owner.
Bombay, April, 1921.
C9071

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.
Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agrve Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

MASINA HOSPITAL AND LADY PIROJBAI SHAPURJI BROACHA TRAINING SCHOOL AND HOME FOR NURSES.

TWELVE VACANCIES for Probationer Nurses—Diploma given after four years, which include three-year training and examinations in General Nursing and one year of service on the Hospital and Private Nursing Staff, during which time training may be taken in Midwifery and Gynaecology, for which a separate diploma will be given after examination.
Applications in own handwriting must reach the LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Masina Hospital, Post Mazagon, Bombay, on or before the 15th May next with copies of certificates of Preliminary Education, Medical Certificate, and two (one at least from a lady) letters of recommendation.
R25

WANTED.

WANTED for the Chief Court of Lower Burma and other Court in Rangoon an INTERPRETER and TRANSLATOR on a salary of Rs. 100—10—250 per mensem with prospect of further promotion. A good knowledge of Guzerati, Hindi and Urdu with ability to read manuscript writings in these languages is essential. In addition a knowledge of Sindhi, Persian and Marwari is also desirable. None but those who have passed the I. A. or I. Sc. examination of an Indian University or its equivalent need apply. The selected candidate will be on probation for six months. Applications accompanied by copies of testimonials should reach the Registrar, Chief Court of Lower Burma, not later than the 15th May, 1921.

R. G. MCDOWALL,
Registrar,
Chief Court of Lower Burma.
Rangoon, 7th April, 1921.
9040

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified persons for the post of a Health Officer for the Hyderabad Sind Municipality. Only those should apply who hold a British diploma in Public Health or possess a degree of M.B., B.S., and have undergone twelve months course in hygience and epidemiology according to the Syllabus approved in Government Resolution No. 2161 dated 15th March, 1913. Preference will be given to those who hold a diploma in Public Health.
Applications stating age, previous experience and salary required should be made so as to reach the Undersigned not later than 20th of May, 1921.

HOTCHAND, C. T.,
Municipal Commissioner,
C 9053 For the City of Hyderabad Sind

THE APOLLO MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Apollo Mills, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on the 5th day of May, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing, in manner required for passing an extraordinary resolution, the following resolution.
And notice is hereby also given that a second extraordinary general meeting of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on the 20th day of May, 1921, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceeding of the said meeting to be held on the 5th day of May, 1921, and should it appear that the said resolution has been passed by the requisit majority at such meeting to consider and if thought fit to confirm the same as a Special Resolution.

RESOLUTION.
"That the capital of the Company be reduced from Rupees 50,00,000 (divided into 50,000 shares of Rs. 100 each) to Rs. 25,00,000 (divided into 50,000 shares of Rs. 50 each) and that such reduction be effected by reducing the nominal amount of the shares from Rs. 100 to Rs. 50 each and extinguishing the liability in respect of uncalled capital on the shares to the extent of Rs. 50 per share."
By order of the Board of Directors,
HAJEE MAHOMED HAJEE ESMAIL & CO.,
Agents.
375, Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, dated 19th April, 1921.
C9063

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that Messrs. GAJANAN & COMPANY, have REMOVED their office to JARIWALLA BUILDING, (1st Khetwady), near Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road, from 9th April, 1921.
C8853

NOTICE.

THE services of one ASSISTANT ENGINEER, one SUPERVISOR and one OVERSEER are required for permanent employment in the Dhrangadra State P. W. D., Only fully qualified men need apply to the SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, Dhrangadra, Kathiawar.
C 9039

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE AT AHMEDABAD.

MIS. APPLICATION NO. 11 OF 1914.
IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE KATHIAWAD AND AHMEDABAD BANKING CORPORATION, LTD. (In Liquidation).

NOTICE.

(Under the order of the District Judge, Ahmedabad.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that there being a proposal to pay the first dividend to those creditors of the Company who have been debarred from the benefit of the said dividends under Section 156 of the Indian Companies Act of 1882, all persons interested who have any objection to such payment may send their applications to the District Judge on or before the 1st of July, 1921.

RAMANBHAI M. NILKANTH,
Official Liquidators.
C9062

STEAMER FOR SALE.

Under instructions received from
HE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, LONDON.
FFERS are invited for the purchase the following Ex-Enemy steamers.

Name of Steamer.	Gross Tonnage.	Net Tonnage.	Built
CHOW FA	1646	1056	1888
MANILA	1790	1100	1904
WONG KOI	1777	1115	1896
ANGHIN	1613	1001	1903

Terms of sale and full particulars may be ascertained in application to, and permits for inspection will be issued by Messrs. Boustead and Co., Ltd., Singapore; Messrs. Bulloch Brothers and Co., Ltd., Rangoon; Messrs. Mackinon Mackenzie and Co., Bombay; and the undersigned.
Sealed Tenders should be lodged with Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company, Calcutta. The Tenders which must be in sterling will be opened on Friday, 17th June 1921, and must be valid for fourteen days after that date.
A deposit of five per cent. of the sterling amount tendered will be required to be made to the B. I. S. N. Company's Agents at the port of offer when the Tender is lodged.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
16. Strand Road, Calcutta.
C9000

THE EASTERN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, 28th April, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), for the transaction of the following business:—
(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to the 31st December, 1920.
(2) To sanction the Declaration of a Dividend.
(3) To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation and to confirm the appointment of Mr. A. Nemazee.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th April to 2nd May, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
SHERIFF HASSUM & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 15th April, 1921.
C9064

PRESS NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the Temporary (War) Buildings, which are erected and can be seen in the grounds of the Deccan Agricultural College, Poona.
Tender Forms may be obtained from the Garrison Engineer, Poona, on payment of Re. 1 for each Form.
All tenders must be received by the D.A.D.M.W., Poona, not later than 15 days from the date of issue of this Press Notice.
The D.A.D.M.W., Poona reserves the right to reject any tender, or accept the whole or part of any tender.
Tenders submitted must be accompanied by Rs. 100 as earnest money, returnable to unsuccessful Tenderers.
The following information is a brief specification of the buildings offered for sale:—
No. 5 Buildings, 125ft. by 37ft. wide, including verandahs, with Corrugated Iron and Planked Walls, Shahabad Stone Floors, Single Mangalore Tiles on Corrugated Iron Roofs, and panelled and Glazed Doors.
Value at date of erection Rs. 16,188 each.
No. 3 Buildings from 309ft. to 350ft. by 37ft. wide including verandahs.
Specifications as above.
Value at date of erection from Rs. 29,000 to Rs. 44,000 each.
No. 5 Buildings, 445ft. by 37ft. wide including verandahs. Specification as above.
Value at date of erection Rs. 37,000 each.
Besides numerous auxiliary buildings as detailed in Tender Form.
Total value of all buildings at date of erection is 5½ lakhs approximately.
C 9060

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE ARAB STEAMERS, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

ORIGINAL CERTIFICATE in respect of 10 shares Nos. 1651 to 1660 of the Arab Steamers Limited in the name of our client Hassan bin Ebrahim bin Hassam Al Amani has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within two months to the Registered Office of the Company, 40, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise, a duplicate share certificate will be issed to our client, the abovenamed owner.
Dated this 18th April, 1921.

DASTUR & Co.,
Attorneys for Hassan bin Ebrahim bin Hassan Al Amani.
9059

NOTICE.

GENERAL MEETING OF THE CARD HOLDERS OF THE BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE, LIMITED.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Card Holders of the Bombay Stock Exchange, Ltd., will be held at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the 23rd instant, to consider the scheme proposed by the Committee appointed by the General Meeting held on the 5th March, 1921. All Card Holders are requested to attend.
C9065

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing about	Remarks
A Steamer		in June	for Montreal

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SHRIMATIBAI, daughter of Keshav Nilkanth Mogre, of Bombay, Brahmin Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum Back Road, a Spinster ..... Deceased.
BALWANT MAHADEO MOGRE, of Bombay, Brahmin Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice, at Bombay aforesaid, this twelfth day of April in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.
The 12th day of April, 1921.
Messrs. JUDAH & SOLOMON,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C9082

CHEAP! VERY CHEAP!!

Wellesly self-filling safety FOUNTAIN PENS fitted with 14ct. Gold Nib. No. 206. ..... Rs. 6-8-0
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or at
S. GOVIND & CO., BOMBAY.
C9024

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STICKS
Destroys Mosquitos Rs. 1-4 per box
JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO
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The Best Insecticide Ans. 11 per tin
JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO
Princess Street, BOMBAY

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is THE tried specific for Ague Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers Price As. 12
KARNIK Depot BOMBAY 4
Karnik's AGUE Mixture

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

ITALIAN CHOCOLAT and MANUFACTURER—You can have fresh large Macarons Chocolat, toffee and almonds at Rs. 2 per lb. Pippermint Creams at Rs. 1-12 per lb. All sort of Creams at Rs. 1-8 per lb. G. GUIDETTI, late of Cornaglia, Harbour View House, Colaba Causeway. R2946

EDUCATIONAL.

AT MATHERN TUITIONS and SECRETARIAL WORK undertaken by an experienced graduate teacher with knowledge of law. Apply JOSHI, 117, Narayan Peth, Poona City. R10

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A TIME-KEEPER for a printing press. Must be experienced and reliable. References necessary. Apply Box No. 800, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A young smart TYPIST for a well-established English Firm. Apply Box No. 2665, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C9067

WANTED.—ASSISTANT, for general work, decent salary. Board and Lodging free. Security required. Apply immediately, SHAHJAHAN HOTEL, Sitaram Building, Bombay. R11

WANTED.—A MATRIC, Parsi or Gujrati Hindu Clerk for Fort and Proprietary High Schools, Frere Road, Fort. Apply personally to PRINCIPALS. R 2978

WANTED—UNDERGRADUTE, well experienced in Office routine Apply with salary to Box No. 2050, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 2991

WANTED—Experienced RAILWAY SURVEYOR. Pay Rs. 200—10 270 with Free Quarters or House Allowance Rs. 50 per mansem. Apply with full particulars to CHIEF ENGINEER, Bombay Port Trust. 9030

WANTED—ACCOUNTANT CLERKS for Flour Mill in Bombay. Pay according to qualification. Apply with testimonials to C. P. GUPTA, Girdharilal Mullick, Duncan Road, Bombay. R2975

WANTED—A competent ACCOUNTS CLERK for a first class firm in Bombay, only those having previous experience should apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 2067 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." C 9079

WANTED—PAID PROBATIONERS, for the office of the Small Cause Court, Bombay. Prospects of permanent employment. Those who have passed the School Final or Matriculation or School Leaving Examination alone need apply to the Registrar. C 9076

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS, AGENTS and CANVASSERS for a well-established Indian Life Insurance Company in different parts of India. Terms liberal. Special allowance for guaranteed business. Apply Box No. 2063, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R15

WANTED in Panjab, an AUDITOR to audit half yearly and yearly books of Factories and to make out Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts. Apply stating qualifications and terms to Box No. 2068, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R22

WANTED in Up-country, an experienced and competent ACCOUNTANT for a Mercantile Firm. Must have served as Independent Accountant in large Business Farms. Apply with copies of certificates and stating salary required to Box No. 2069, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R22A

WANTED—AGENTS throughout India for the Behedar Cigarettes. Best quality. Highest Credentials. Liberal allowances. Write for terms to-day, only competent and established firms of reputation need apply. THE GENERAL STORE SUPPLY AGENCY, Varjiwan Mansions, Princes Street, Bombay, 2. R 24

WANTED—A TYPIST for the office of Officer-in-Charge, Embarkation Supplies, Deolali, on Rs. 60 per month. Intending candidates should apply to the undersigned in person with original testimonials in their possession, if any. J. M. MATTHEWS, Captain, for A. D. S. and T. Embarkation, No. 3 Shed, Alexandra Docks. 9069

BOOKS, STAMPS.

FOR SALE—Very rare STAMPS of Persia probably unavailable elsewhere apply M. SALDANHA, Chapel Road, Bandra. R8

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE.—Blow Room Machine Howard and Bullob, working satisfactorily. Apply to the AGENT. THE HATIM MILL LIMITED, Surat. 8823

FOR SALE—Only one second-hand 24 inches Horizontal GRINDING MILL by Turner Sican, complete in working order. Apply to B. B. MUSAH, Abhyanker's Buildings, Sleater Road, Bombay. R16

FOR SALE—Photo Zinco (L.C.) Treadle 10 in. by 15 in. Stereo and Hand presses. Envelope punching Machine, 4 Pillor Guilding Press or Embossing Treadles (Chandler and Price) all sizes. Apply to CONTRACTOR PRINTING PRESS, Upper Duncan Road, Post Byculla, No. 8. R 19

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—MACHINERY, new or second hand from Cards to Mules or Ring frames. Also an Engine about 800 H.P. Quotation and full particulars through Box No. 2058, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C9058

BOARD AND APARTMENTS WANTED.

WANTED—OFFICE ROOM within Fort with direct or sub-tenancy, rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 2,056 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R 3

PROPERTIES FOR SALE OR WANTED.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY, situated on Bhavani peth Road, admeasuring two acres and six Gunthas in area. It includes two nice bunglows, large compound, forty stables and some out-houses realising rent amounting to Rs. 5,000 per year or even more. Best and rare opportunity for good investment. For further particulars apply to YESHVANT NARAYAN JOSHI, B.A. LL.B., Pleader, 636, Budhwar peth, Dr. Bhagvats Dispensary Poona city. 9026

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—One 1 ton to 1½ ton LORRY with body complete. Apply with price and particulars to Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—One 2½ H. P. MOTOR 220 volts, must be in thoroughly good and working condition. Apply Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—40 Single ROLLER GINS new or second-hand complete in every respect. S. SAJJANSINGH & SONS, Sangla Hill, (Punjab). C9002

WANTED—MULES AND RING FRAMES new or second-hand. Apply with quotations and full particulars to Box No. 2039. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R 2973

WANTED—Second-hand 8 to 10 WEFT RING FRAMES in good condition and working order to spin 16 to 20s counts, any make. Apply with full particulars to the MANAGER, The Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mill, Ltd., Indore. C8791

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO BONA-FIDE CAPITALISTS.—Litho Expert of renowned fame as a perfect personality in busines and an Expert in all the Modern Planographic printing processes intends to establish a most profitable business of high class. Planographic printing both on paper and Textile fabrics. For Terms and particulars. Please write to Box No. 2034, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C9002

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

TO SOLICITORS—Bills of Costs prepared from papers. Terms on application to NIDHILAL & SONDIA, No. 25-29, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. R 1

FOR SALE—ELECTRIC TABLE FANS, 110 Volts, 12 inch. D.C. Electric Motors, ½ H.P., 420 Volts. Apply Box No. 2070, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R23

"BUICK" TOURING CAR FOR SALE.—1920 Model, six cylinder, five passenger, complete with all fittings tyres, tubes, etc., perfect running order. Apply Box No. 2044, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 2931

FOR SALE at the Mathradas Mills, Dadisle Road, Parel, two MULES of Messrs. Howard and Bullough (1909) each of 660 spindles and 1 1/8in. gauge, can be seen working at the above Mills. For further particulars apply to the AGENTS, Canada Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay. C9068

MOTOR CAR BODIES FOR SALE.—Absolutely brand new, seven seater, Hudson and two seater, Dodge Brothers Car Bodies with hood, at reasonable prices. Apply:—BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, LIMITED, 16, New Queen's Road, Bombay. C 8950

FOR SALE—GAMMETER MULTIGRAPH No. 4, prints innumerable typewritten copies, etc. Rebuilt Oliver No. 5 with D. S and Tab Rs. 170. Slightly used Black Portable with T. case Rs. 140, Secondhand Oliver Rs. 100, Brand New Fox Standard and Portable Typewriters. Eureka and Jaeger Ribbons Carbons. Repairs a speciality. STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., 230/231, Hornby Road opposite Messrs. GIX & Co. Fort.

RUPEES 165 will bring you improved model No. 6 or 7 Ex. Box Portable Typewriter complete with all modern devices and compact carrying case. List price Rs. 220. Why buy a second-hand Typewriter when we offer you a brand new typewriter for this price? Take opportunity of our special introductory low prices. We have very few left now and this offer will never be repeated. Buy to-day from Sole Agents: THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. 'Phone 4859.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
National Portable No. 3 with Case	125
Remington 7, 2 Cols., Rs. 120, Oliver 3...	125
Empire 2, Rs. 150, Sun, Back Spacer	150
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new ...	190
Yost 20, Latest, Brief, little used	250
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 210, 240	275
Remington 10, Brief, Rs. 225, 11, Boliey.	290
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, Brief	320
Underwood 5, new, used few days	325
Remington 10, new, used few days	375
L. C. Smith 5, Rs. 250, American Rebuilt	275
Oliver 9, American Rebuilt, Brief ...	275
Royal No. 5, Visible, 2 Cols., B. Spacer.	175

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts.
Opp. Petit Institute,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET.—For office purpose, a big FLAT in the vicinity of Apollo Street, Fort, for immediate possession. Apply Box No. 2041, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R 2980

TO BE LET—BLOCK or SEPARATE ROOM with water pipe in all rooms and ventilation free suitable to Parsi and European Family. Address: Conaught Road, Byculla, opposite Victoria Gardens. R 20

TO BE LET—VENTILATED ROOMS with electric lights and also FIREPROOF GODOWNS at Mount Road, Mazagon. For particulars apply to Mr. ESSUFALLY EBRAHIMJI BANDUKWALLA at No. 15, Mount Road. C3000

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET.—Commodious BLOCKS, 2 rooms 6 sep. airy, Electric Light, 24 hours water, 3rd floor Rahim Mansions, Pot Baori, Parel. Bungalow like separate closets, for moderate rent of 30 to 80. Applications to BHAYA on spot or AMIR CHAND JAWALADAS, 93, Tamba Kanta Post 3. C9043

TO BE LET.—An up-to-date FURNISHED BUNGALOW, surmounted by nice compound with Garden at Nepean Sea Road. Specially for Princess and Nobles. Apply RATANSHAW RUSTOMJI CONTRACTOR, Walkeshwar Road, No. 2, Dadyseth Estate. R2947

MUBARAK MANZIL—TO BE LET—Spacious BUNGALOW round floor and upper floor at Reynolds Road, Byculla Club, Back Road. Apply ALLIBHOY CHAGLA & CO.; Kharek Bazar, near Musjid Bunder or CHAGLA VILLA, Dadar. R2949

PUBLIC NOTICE.

DESIRABLE SEASIDE SITE.

GOVERNMENT FORESHORE LAND, measuring 2,500 square yards, situated at Mahim, near E. D. Sassoon Dye Works, will be let on a lease for 99 years once renewable at revised Rent by Public Auction on FRIDAY, May 13th, 1921, at 12 noon, in the Collector's Office, Old Custom House, Plan and conditions can be seen at the office of the Superintendent, Bombay City Survey and Land Records.

COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY.

Bombay Collector's Office,
Bombay, 18th April, 1921. C 9015

THE PHOENIX TAXI & TRANSPORT SERVICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Phoenix Taxi & Transport Service, Ltd., are requested to pay their Second Call Money with interest at 9 per cent. on or before the 30th of April, 1921, failing which their Shares are liable to be forefeited.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SHAW & CO.,
Managing Agents,
For The Phoenix Taxi & Transport Service, Limited.
C 9072

NOTICE.

WANTED—AN INDIAN DRAUGHTSMAN for the Locomotive Department of the Uganda Railway Administration in the British East Africa Protectorate having experience in Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon work and also in the preparation of specifications and estimate of costs. Salary Rs. 200, per month rising by annual increments of Rs. 15 to Rs. 300, per month. Period of engagement is three years under an agreement with free second class passage to and from Africa. For further particulars apply in writing only with copies of certificates etc., to

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents in India, East African
C 9059 Protectorates, Nicol Road, Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between Khujesta Kharsedjee Seervai, Chandumal Bhowanidas, Pantabai Nihalchand, Gordhandas Thakersey, Rejumal Dholanmal, Rejumal Tarachand, Cowassha Temulji, Tarachand Bhowanidas, Lilaram Tarachand, Khusaldas Bhowanidas, Valji Rugnath, Gokuldas Jeewraj Gokuldas Shivshanker, Vithaldas Pranjiwandas and Girjashanker Vervashanker, who carried on business in the name of Khujesta Kharsedji and Co., at Bombay, Rangoon, Osaka, and Yokohama was DISSOLVED on the 26th November, 1918, the day of the death of the late Khujesta Kharsedji Seervai.

And notice is hereby also given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between the said Khujesta Kharsedjee & Co., and Manockchand Kapurchand under the name of Khujesta Chandumal & Co., at Bombay was dissolved on the same day.

All persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the said partnerships are hereby required to send in their claims to the undersigned on or before the 30th day of April, 1921, failing which they will be excluded from the benefit thereof.

Dated the 19th day of April, 1921.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Chandumal Bhavanidas.
C 9081

BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO

NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.

Incorporated in Portugal.
ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Capital Esc. 48,000,000 (£10,434,000)
Capital Paid-up Esc. 24,000,000 (£5,328,000)
Reserve Fund Esc. 24,900,000 (£5,537,300)

STATE BANK OF THE PORTUGUESE COLONIES.
Head Office—LISBON.
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LONDON:—275, Throgmorton Street, E.C 2.
PARIS:—8, Rue Helder.
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Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
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Great Western Building, Apollo Street.
Carlo Modeiros, Manager.

AMUSEMENT.

THE EXCELSIOR

COMMENCING SATURDAY, 23rd April.
Special Engagement
of the famous Italian Prima Donna
SIGNORA
GONSALEZ
in excerpts from famous Grand Operas.
Plan at S. ROSE & Co. from Monday 18th.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
Home of Select Cinema
Every Day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GRAND
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
NEW DANCES! NEW MUSIC!!
NEW DANCES! NEW MUSIC!!
GRAND DANCES BY MDLLE.
DEROUET. GRAND MUSIC BY BI-BO.
ALSO GRAND NEW PICTURES!
A splendid 5 Reel Photo-Play;
"WHAT EVERY WOMAN WANTS"
A most interesting Screen Drama where in it is proven that it is Love What Every Woman Wants and not sumptuous dress.
EXCELLENT PLOTS!
BEAUTIFUL ACTING!!
GRAND SCENERIES!!!
WITH AN ALL-STAR CAST.
Prices :—Re. 1-8. 1, Ans. 8 and 4 (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS present
TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
CECIL B. De MILLE'S PRODUCTION
"Don't change your Husband"
(6 Reels—6000 feet)
A Photo-drama of deep psychological Study—a Photo-play of Novelty, Charm and Complete Artistry.
There was a green onion on their path, and it separated them. Strange, isn't it what little things will change the course of two lives? A trifle did this in.
"Don't change your Husband"
A Paramount-Artcraft Super-Production featuring the beautiful in 6 reels.
GLORIA SWANSON
Eve ate an apple but the "glue king" preferred green onions. That was the rift within the lute, and she sought a more congenial partner, disregarding the admonition.
"Don't Change Your Husband"
It is a High-Class Society Drama of the Present Day Life that will make a lasting impression on your mind. No married lady should miss to seeing this charming photoplay.
Four shows Daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
West-End Cinema.
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).
NEXT WEEK!
Messrs K. D. and Brothers
will present
A Superb Vitagraph Photo-play
"THOROUGHBRED"
Featuring the pretty
ALICE JOICE.

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present, by special request, another famous Hindu Mythological Photo-drama
"NARSINH MAHETA"
Four Shows Daily at 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)
Globe Cinema
(Sandhurst Road).

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
6-30 Twice Nightly 9-45 p. m.
FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY
GEO. T. BATTY
presents
The New Versatiles
A delightful Musical Cocktail of the choicest Ingredients, served up in an entire New and Novel Manner
COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME FROM TO-DAY.
"OUR GIRLS and Their Physique"
Series No. 2
POPULAR PRICES
BOOKING AT THE THEATRE.

The Empress
TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A SENSATIONAL EXPOSE OF THE MODERN MARRIAGE MART IN NEW YORK SOCIETY
BESSIE BARRISCALE
in the
"Notorious Mrs. Sands"

The Empire
To-day 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"All the World's a Stage"
Adapted from the well-known novel
featuring
MDLLE. THEA
A Romantic Photoplay in 6 Reels. Absolutely the finest photo dramatic triumph of the year.

NEAR CHARNI ROAD STATION
To-night! at 9-30 p.m.!! To-night !!!
Grand Motor Jump to-night
A BREAK-NECK LEAP 20 FEET IN MID-AIR.
SO DON'T FORGET TO VISIT OUR CIRCUS TO-NIGHT.
3rd Week, Still a huge Success
PATWARDHAN CIRCUS
and
Menagerie
Admitted by all to be the finest show of its kind.
Hundreds unable to gain admittance nightly.
Enormous success of our first change of programme.
Mr. Herambrao Patwardhan's
daring feats with his powerful
LIONS AND CHEETHAS
are greatly appreciated.
J. Carson's wonderful Motor Jump.
has become a household word in Bombay Don't forget to see Francs and his Mathematical
DOG BOBBY
Doing addition and subtraction, an act defying all human intelligence.
SPECIAL PRICES TO-NIGHT.
Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 & 1
If you really wish to have an enjoyable evening, please pay a visit to our Circus
V. G. PATWARDHAN, Proprietor. R. V. PATWARDHAN, Manager

AMUSEMENTS.

The Excelsior
THREE FAREWELL CONCERTS
NEXT THURSDAY
April 21st at 9-30 p. m.
AND SATURDAY
April 23rd at 9-30 p. m.
SUNDAY MATINEE
April 24th at 5 p. m.
TWO GREAT ARTISTES
LEO AND JAN.
CHERNIAVSKY
VIOLINIST, PIANIST.
1. Sonata for Violin and Piano No. 2 Grieg
2. Violin Concerto
3. Piano Solos
(a.) Toccato.....Bach Busel.i
(b.) Gavotte.....Stevenhagan
(c.) Military March....Schubert
4. Violin Solos
(a.) Nocturne.....Chopin
(b.) Carnival Russe....Wieniavsky
PROGRAMME APRIL 23rd at 9-30 p. m.
1. Sonata for Piano and Violin..C. Franck
2. Violin Concerto.....Vieuxtemps
3. Piano Solos
SONATA APPASSIONATO BEETHOVEN
4. Violin Solos
(a.) Romance.....Beethoven
(b.) Polonaise.....Wieniavsky
PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

BOMBAY'S POPULAR RENDEZVOUS
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.
Four Shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-3 p. m.
TO-NIGHT
THE THIRD INSTALMENT
of the Brother's Million-dollar Serial
THE
Silent Avenger
a popular Story of LOVE and HONOUR, DANGER and DARING
featuring
The Screen-Idol of the Millions
William Duncan
with beautiful daring
EDITH JOHNSON
EXTRA SHOW TO-DAY & TO-MORROW at 3-30 p. m.

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
LAMINGTON ROAD
TO-NIGHT
RUTH ROLAND
IN
RUTH OF THE ROCKIES
EPISODE 5
Double Crossed
EPISODE 6
The Eagles Nest
PATHE GAZETTE
LATEST
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
GET OUT & GET UNDER
A 2-REEL COMEDY SPECIAL
Time:—7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m. Daily
Matinee:—on Bank Holidays and Sats at: 5 p. m. and Sundays at: 3-30 and
Popular Prices
"ALWAYS A GOOD SH

THE FESTIVAL OF FINE ARTS
AND
The Conference on Dram
Organised by
THE AMATEUR DRAMATIC ASSOCIAT
BANGALORE CITY.
— 15th to 21st May 1921 —
For further particulars, apply to
The Hon. Secretar

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

Liverpool, 15th April, 1921

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" " Sales on Spec & for Exp.	...
" " Sales of East Indians	900
" " Imports	...

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Egyptian F.G.F. Spot Quiet		8.24
Sakeles—		18 75
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool— at closing time	May	12.15
	July	12.71
	Oct	13 15
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May	11 85
	July	12.30

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

New York, 16th April, 1921.

May	12 26
July	12 80
October	13 32

London, 16th April, 1921.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 7/8 Steady
Bar Silver Spot	34 3/8 Unsettled.
Bar Gold	105/7 Quiet

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, 15th April, 1921

	Bales
Total Actual Export	7,000
" Forwarded	36,0000
" Imports	11 000
" Stock	1059000
Actual Weekly Sales	24,000
Water Twist	1/8
Printers Cloth	38/-

JAVA SUGAR.

London, 15th April, 1921

Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcuttta June, Sellers—	31/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay June-July, Sellers	32
Fine White Java, C & F Karachi June-July, Sellers	32/3

WHEAT.

London, 15th April, 1921

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs Afloat	£76/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs Afloat	£76/6
AUSTRALIAN F A Q Gradies A	£78/6
KARACHI BARLEY Gradies B	£68/6
WHEAT (choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs C I F Red Karachi, Afloat	£76/6
ARGENTINE PLATE,	£76/6

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£13
Hongkong Bank	£95
National Bank	£35 1 2

SEEDS.

London, 15th April, 1921.

RAPESEED, Ferozopore Real Bold April-May, Quoted	£15 3/4
RAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	
RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May, Nominal	£13 3/4
TONE OF RAPESEED:—	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May, Firmly held	£17 1/4
TONE OF LINSEED:—	
LINSEED, Argentine (La Plata) April-May, Paid Buyers Firm	£13 3/4
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per tone.) April-May, Neglected	£9
TORIA RAPESEED:— April-May, Sellers	£16 3/4

METALS.

London, 15th April, 1921

English best Selected Copper	£69
Standard Copper G. M, B,	£69 1/16
Copper Braziers	£116
Yellow Metal	£10
Hard Spelter	£20 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£27
Tin Block	£158

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris	Francs 54 92

WAR LOANS.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	70 3/4
Victory Bonds 4%	76 3/4
War Loan 5% 1920/47	87 3/8
Consols 2 1/2%	48 1/2
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	35 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterlin Loan)	55 1/4
Govt. Securities 3%	47 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, May-June	11
Tone :—	
Plantation First Latex Crepe March.	11
Tone :—	

America-India Export & Import Co.
Lohar Chawl, Princess Street
BOMBAY No. 2.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
ELECTRICAL ACCESSORIES, LAMPS, etc.
Prices on Application.

MONEY MARKET.

London, 15th April, 1921

Rentes 3%	55 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	33 3/4
" 2 months hence	33 1/2

China and Continental Selling.—Quiet.
Closing Tone of Silver:—
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7o/o

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	...
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	6 1/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6
" " " 6 "	7 1/8
Bar Gold (per oz)	7 1/2
since 15th April 1920	
Interest day to day loans	5 1/4
" 7 day Market loans	5 1/2
Amount paid into the Bank of England Since 15th April 1920	...

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, 15th April, 1921

M G Bengal Good	4.10
" " Fully Good	4.60
" " Fine	4.85
Bhownuggar, Good	...
" Fully Good Fine	...
No. 1 Oomra Good	5.10
" Fully Good	5.60
" Fine	5.85
M.G. No. 1 Oomra, Good	...
" " " Fine	...
" Broach Good	6.55
" " Fully Good	6 80
" " Fine	7.05
" Scinde, Good	3 98
" " Fully Good	4 48
" " Fine	4.73

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, 15th April, 1921

Months	To-day's Prices
April	7 94
May	8 09
June	8 16
July	8 29
Aug	8 38
Sep	8 45
Oct	8 59
Nov	8 54
Dec	8 59
Jan	8 63
Feb	8 66
Mar	8 69

Tone:—Steady.
Manchester Market:—Extensive Demand.
Steady Buying-Yarns:—Stiff-Business Patchy

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 15th April, 1921

Months	To-day's prices
April	16 10
May	16.00
June	15·90
July	15.80
Aug.	15.85
Sept.	15 90
Oct.	15 95
Nov.	16 00

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months	Liverpool, 15th April, 1921
April	...
May	8 09
June	...
July	3.31
Aug.	...
Sep.	8 51
Oct.	8.54
Nov.	...
Dec.	...
Jan.	8.70
Feb	...
Mar	8 75

EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

July	15 75

London, 15th April, 1921.

Linseed Calcutta, April-May-June, Sellers Quiet but Firmly held.	£16 1/2

London, 15th April, 1921.

English Best Selected Copper	£69
Standard Copper G M B	£69 1/16
Tin Block	£158

COTTON.

Liverpool, 15th April, 1921

Mid American Spot	8.24
Egyptian F G F Sakellaridis	17.75

EXCHANGE.

London, 15th April, 1921

On London in Paris	(not received)
In Italy	78 75
In Germany	246 25

CHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16.61
Christiania	24.35
Amsterdam	11.28.3/4
Switzerland	22.67
Belgium	53.18
Athens	56.35

New York, 15th April, 1921

Demand Bills	3.91.62

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, 18th April, 1921

May	12 11
July	12 67
October	13 17

Liverpool, 18th April, 1921

May	8 07
July	8 30
Oct.	8 55
Jan.	8 71

London, 18th April 1921

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 7/8 Steady.
Bar Silver Spot	35 3/8 Unsettled
Bar Gold	104/8 Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON MARKET REPORT.

(From our Correspondent)

Bombay, April 19.

The Marwari bazar opened steady for fully good M. G. April-May Broach at Rs. 272½ and for July-August at Rs. 295½ it then advanced to Rs. 297 and there being jobbers selling it declined to Rs. 293 and was Rs. 295 at 3 p.m., and finally closed at Rs. 274 and Rs. 298 respectively. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 274 and Rs. 298 and closed at Rs. 268 and Rs. 294½.

Yesterday our market for ready was steady as well as for forward contract and there was a fairly good inquiry from Japan shippers for high class cotton and nice Broach quality. About 5000 bales are reported to have been sold yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, 18th April, 1921.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May	272
" " "	July August	296
Fully Good Bengal	May	210
" " "	July	222
Fine Oomra	May	244
" "	July	260

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 18th April, 1921

Fully Good Broach	April-May	269
" " "	July-Augt.	293
Fully Good Bengal	May	212
" " "	July	224
Fine Oomra's	May	242
" "	July	253

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 18th April, 1921

Description, Super-Fine F	Good	Good fine		
M.G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	255	239	215	200
M.G. Oomra's No. 4	...	245	230	...
M.G. Central P. No. 1	295	285	270	...
M.G. Central P No. 2	277	267	252	...
M.G. Broach	...	285	275	260
M.G. Punjab American	...	320	305	290

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m., on 17th April 1921.

Cotton	10,052 Bales
Wheat	4,891 Qrts.
Linseed	1,498 "
Rape, etc.	196 "
Gingeliysced	5.1 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	207 "
Castorseed	2054 "
Rice	1,391 "
Myrabollams	3,878 "
Cottonseed	2,860 "
Mowrasced	29 "
Gram	1,374 "
Juwar	717 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	513 "
Bajra	2818 "
Coal	973 "

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, 19th April, 1921.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1/3 5/8
Bank Demand	1/3 11/16
Dec. Acceptance 3m/s	1/3 1/4
Fcs. Demand	38 1/2
American Dollars	393
Hongkong Dollars	204 1/2
Shanghai	266 1/2
Japan	187 1/2
Singapore	179 1/2

Market:—Steady

THE METAL MERCHANTS COMPANY.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

19th April, 1921

	Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	84	0	0
Do.	1	86	0	0
Do.	1¼	88	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	85	0	0
Do.	1¾	87	0	0
Do.	2	87	0	0

COPPER RATES

19th April, 1921

Copper	3/6	84	0	0
Do.	1/	90	0	
Do.	1¼	99	0	
Do.	1 1/2	99	0	0
Do.	1¾	99	0	0
Do.	2/	94	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars				
Panch teka Joint		98	0	0
Copper English Bars		95	0	0
Brass-Bars		86	0	0
Lead		82	0	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations Bazaar Rates.

19th April, 1921. Bazaar Terms 6 p. m.

Ready	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	64	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	64	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	65	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	8	12	0
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore	8	12	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12	10	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	10	12	0
Teelseed, White 65-15	75	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	68	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 80-20	65	0	0
Teelseed, Black	58	0	0
Poppyseed White	11	12	0
Groundnuts	57	0	0
Mowrasced	7	0	0
Barley	48	0	0
Castorseed	42	0	0
Vear Cotton Seed	37	0	0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May	9	7	6
Wheat June-July			
Wheat Aug.-Sept.			
Wheat Oct.-Nov.			
Linseed May	14	7	6
Linseed, Sept.			
Linseed Dec.			
Rapeseed April-May			
Rapeseed June-July			
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 Dec. Jan.			
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec. Jan.			
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec. Jan.			
Wheat June-July			
Wheat Aug.-Sep.			
Wheat Oct. Nov.			
Linseed Sept.			
Linseed Dec			

MILL STORES.

The quotations from Manchester in the mail week for the following commodities have been as under:—

Cotton Heads 56d.
Steel Reeds 5/6d.
Chrome Picking Bands 5s. 1d.
Headmost Koller Cloth 13/15s.
Headmost Sizing Flannel 7/8s.
Cornel Wood Shuttles 45s.
Blue Card Cans 10s. 6d.
Heald Yarn 50d.
Warper Bobbins 4½ by 3½ 150s.
Warper Bobbins 5 by 4 170s.

CHEMICALS MARKETS.

Sago and Farina have continued active, with an animated demand. Magnesium Chloride as reported is rather scarce and has been in good demand. Zinc Chloride is not freedly available. Sodium Sulphide kept dull. Aniline and Antimony salts had a very steadier tone, with every hope of immediate improvement.

German chemicals such as Bleaching, Sodium, Magnesium, Bichromate of soda, Epsom Salt have considerablo increased in demand, with a simultaneous fall in the consumption of English chemicals.

The quotations have been almost the same.

COLOUR MARKET

April 19.

We have to report no fluctuations. The market remains dull and the rates are steady without good business passing.

Quotations:

Alizarine I. P. Rs. 750 to 800 per cask.
Alizarine (Cow) Rs. 250 per cwt.
Congo-Red (Nizam) Rs. 4/10/0 per lb.
Congo Red (Bolt) Rs. 4/8/0 per lb.
Congo-Red (Krishna) Rs. 4/4/0 per lb.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 14 per lb.
Methyl Violet Rs. 8 per lb.
Nigrosene Crystals Rs. 4 per lb.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, April 19.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 29-7-0.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 91.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/3d.
D. D. on London 1/3 13/16.
3 M/st D. A. 1/4d.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 187½.
6 D/st D: P. Rs. 182.
American Cross rate $3.93.
Paris Cross rate Frc. 54.90.
London Silver spot D. 35 3/8.
London Silver forward D. 34 7/8.
German Cross rate 245.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 79.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 100.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 70.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 57.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 62.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 62.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1930 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 62

SHARES.

Market closed firm. Speculators buying. The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 2150, By. Dyeing 3335, By. Cotton 960, Century 1060 x.d., Cent. India 3425, Colaba Land 2200, Crescent 555, Currimbhoy 1280, David 1585, Finlay 920, Ind. Bleaching 180, Ind. Malwa 570, Kasturchand 1370, Kohinoor 2845, New Great 670, Bhapurji 305, Simplex 620, Swan 925, Swadeshi 3680.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcoc 730, By. Burmah 500, By. Burma N. I. 160 pr., Bt. Burma Petrol 15/4, By. Tramway 128/12, By. Steam 305, Bundi Cement 41, Ind. Cement 345, Katni Ord 265, Katni Defd 1350, New India Ins. 5/8 dis. Shivrajpur 30 x.d., Tata Ord 120, Tata Defd. 565, Tata Hydro 785, Tata Oil 102/8, Tata Bank 23, Scindia Steam 20 dis.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

Calcutta, April 18.

To-day's market has ruled active. In coal section there was a fairly general inquiry but scrip for the most part were difficult to obtain. In jute section Century was in strong demand up to Rs. 9-4 when profit taking caused a set back but this stock recovered towards the close. Cotton shares were weak at the opening but improved in the afternoon. Burmah Tin. (Hume Pipes and British India Corporation were weaker. Following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Arrung 10-12, Baraboni 13-12, Burrakur 52-8, Ghusick 24-12, Industry 16-12, Karanpura 17-8, Kasta 16-12, Northern 5, Patmohna 12-4. Pench River 13, Ranee gunge 58-8, Seetarampore 20, Sendra 30, Standard 83.

Jute:—Bally 153, Benjamin 4 discount, Century 8-8, Dalhousie 400 and 410 s.l., Kamarhatty 755, Kanknarrah 440, Kelvin 765 s.l., Kinnison 925 s.l. Lansdowne 305 s.l. Gourepore 835 s.l. Hooghly 86, Howrah 40-11 and 41-8 sl., Northbrook 61 sd., Nuddea 50-b, Reliance 40.

Miscellaneous:—Agra United Mill (pref 72 s.l. Agra United Mills (ord) 7-2, Alpha General Insurance 1-12 discount. British Ceylon Corporation 1012, British India Corporation 11-4 s.l., Carew and Coy. 70, Central Provinces Cement 7-8. Calcutta Metal 3-4 discount, Central Kurkend (deb.) 86-8, Dunbar Cotton 423, Darjeeling Himalayan Railway 160. Hume Pipes 11-2, Indian Iron and Steel 70. Indo Burmah Tin 6-14, Kesoram Cotton 15-8, Marshall Sons and Co. 7-12, Madan Theatres 11-6, and 11 s.l., Sphere Insurance 4-4, Titaghur Paper 318, Dalford Transport Cov 6- 12.

Government paper 5½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 57-2 and small lots were done at Rs. 57-8. War Bonds short loans 100, 1925 at 99-12 and 1928 at 99-12 per cent.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling three and five eighth pence and Demand Bills one shilling three and eleve Demand Bills one shilling three and eleven sixteen pence. (Calcutta, April 18).

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

April 19.

S S Lady Denison, Pender, Whitsay, Aden.
S S Sicilia, Jenkins, London.
S S Gioladys Holden, Middlesborough.
S S Warawala, Hutchtings, Busreh.
S S Barala, Wilkinson, Busreh
S S Quelva, Keyness, Rangoon

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Karapara, Downing, Durban etc.
S S Sobral, Filho, Marseilles.
S S City of London, Elliott, Liverpool.
S S Clan Kenneth, Syall, Manchester.
S S Kura, Lee, Mahomerah
S S Mashobra, Galgey, London
S S Bayone, Grace, Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Sicilia for London
Steamer War Guta for Colombo
Steamer Warawala for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Jambhira for Calcutta

S S Sicilia:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Sicilia, 4185 tons, Captain K Jenkins, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with the outward mails of the 31st ultimo, a general cargo and 82 passengers.

S S Gioladys:—The steamer Gioladys, 2529 tons, Captain A W Holden, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesbrough with a general cargo.

S S Warawala:—The B I S N Company's steamer Warawala, 1543 tons, Captain J. Hutchings, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and 12 passengers.

S S Quiloa:—The B I S N Company's steamer Quiloa, 4942 tons, Captain Keyness, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Barala:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barala, 1899 tons, Captain O W. Wilkinson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Sobral:—The steamer Sobral, 5609 tons, Captain F. Filho, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Marseilles, with same bottom cargo.

S S Clan Kenneth:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Kenneth, 3184 tons, Captain A B Syall, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Manchester, with a cargo of manganese ore.

S S City of London:—The City Line steamer City of London, 5713 tons, Captain A. J. Elliott, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Liverpool, with a cneral cargo and passengers.

S S Kura:—The Shaw Wallace Company's steamer Kura, 1520 tons, Captain F E Lee, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Mahomerah, with a general cargo.

S S Mashobra:—The B I S N Company's steamer Mashobra, 5117 tons, Captain Galgey, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for London, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Bavone:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bavone, 1908 tons, Captain Grace, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Karapara:—The B I S N Company's African mail steamer Karapara, 3721 tons, Captain J F Downing, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban, etc, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORT.

April 19.

S S Mashobra for London:—14 pkgs lamb skin, Cox and Co.

S S Mashobra for Amsterdam:—62 cases cheese, M N Madan and Co.

S S City of Karachi for Liverpool:—150 cwt. cwt. khasmiss, David Sassoon and Co. 13 bales wool, Lyon Lord and Co, 100 bales wool, V A Save.

S S Bolton Abbey for Hamburg:—41 bales cotton, M Bandally and Co.; 9 cwt. cashewnut, Tillockchand and Sapoorjee; 110 bales cotton, Vardhman Bros.

S S Bolton Abey for Rotterdam:—1001 cwt. myrabollams, P. Mathuradas and Co.

S S Sicilia for London:—245 cwt. chutney F. Nowrojee and Co.

S S Saim Maru for Kobe:—600 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha; 50 bales cotton, Yokohama K Kaisha; 17 bales cotton C Bomanjee and Co.

S S Saim Maru for Osaka:—450 bales cotton, Yokohama K Kaisha.

S S Siam Maru for Yokohama:—100 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Yokohama K Kaisha.

S S Saim Maru for Nagaski:—400 bales cotton, N. M K Kaisha.

S S Saim Maru for Yokoachi:—100 bales cotton N M K Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Yokohama K Kaisha.

S S Bombay Maru for Yokaochi:—300 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha.

S S Bombay for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Toyo M. Kaisha.

S S Heinan Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Toyo M. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Yokohama K Kaisha.

S S Heinan Maru for Osaka:—350 bales cotton, Yokohama K Kaisha.

S S Heivan Maru for Yokaochi:—100 bales cotton Yokohama K Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will pay a visit to Lahore on Saturday next.

Mr. Kanhyia Lal, Additional Judicial Commissioner of Oudh will officiate as Judge of the High Court, Allahabad, during the absence on leave of Mr. Justice Gokul Prasad.

Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of Calcutta University have invited head-masters of over nine hundred recognised schools to an informal conference to be held at the senate on 17th proximo to consider what steps may be taken by a University to facilitate the introduction of scientific and vocational education in the schools. (A.P.)

Mr. Neogy M.L.A. has given notice of a resolution recommending that standing committees elected by the legislature be associated with the different departments of the Government of India other than army, foreign, and political departments.

There are to be numerous temporary changes in the personnel of the Lahore High Court this hot weather. Mr. Justice Chevis, Mr. Justice Scott Smith and Mr. Justice Le Rosignoll have already proceeded on leave and Mr. Justice Leslie Jones will follow at an early date. Rai Sahib Lala Moti Sagar, vakil and Mr. Michael Harrison I.C.S. have been appointed temporary judges of the High Court, and the former took his seat on the bench on Saturday.

Owing to shortage of rainfall parts of H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions are suffering from famine. Sir Ali Imam President of the Executive Council of the State is visiting the affected localities with a view to cope effectively with the situation.

A Mysore message states that Mr. P. N. V. Rau, Honourary Secretary and Editor, Indian Association of Workers for the Blind, has been elected a member of the Council of the College he is the first Indian to earn this distinction of F. C. T. B. from the British Council of which Mr. Henry J. Wilson is the Chairman.

REPRESSION IN U. P.

ALLAHABAD KHILAFAT WORKER ARRESTED.

UNDER SECTIONS 121 AND 124.

(From a Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, April 19.

To-day the City Kotwal, accompanied by police guards, surrounded the Khilafat Committee's Office and arrested Maulana Hamid Ahmad under Sections 121 and 124-A. The Maulana cheerfully offered himself. Babu Purashottamdas Tandon came up and seated him with Malu Kamaluddin Ahmed Jafari in his carriage and took him to the Court. News spread in the city and many assembled in the Court.

Maulana Hamid Ahmad was then taken to jail in a carriage. Before the Maulana started for the jail, Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon garlanded him and applied curd *tilak* to his forehead and presented a cocoanut as the symbol of good luck and happiness. Maulana Fakhir met Maulana Hamid Ahmad on the way and accompanied him to jail. Maulana Hamid Ahmad exhorted the gathering, who assembled to work peacefully for the Khilafat cause and to give up all disputes.

The news of Maulana Hamid Ahmad's arrest has been received with grief, but with calm determination in the city.

DR. CHOLKAR'S CASE.

DID ACCUSED ADVOCATE REPUBLIC?

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, April 19.

In the Doctor Cholkar Sedition Case further cross-examination of Gajan-Afar Au, City Inspector of Police, was postponed owing to the witness' indisposition and Purshotam Balkrishna Joshi, Naib Tahsildar, Nagpur, was examined and cross-examined. In his examination-in-chief by Mr. Dick, Government Advocate, witness stated that he was a Third Class Magistrate and attended Dr. Cholkar's lecture under orders from his superiors. He stated that the audience composed of students, shopkeepers, private servants, few Muhamedans some Government servants. There were many Brahmins, but he did not see any Koshtis (weavers) among them. He did not down anything in writing. He knew ordinary Marathi, it being his mother-tongue, but could not say whether Dr. Cholkar's style of speech could be understood by the audience he was addressing. The features of his speech were that pleaders should give up practice, that students should cease going to schools and that there should be a Republican system of Government in India. He was not positively able to say if Dr. Cholkar said that the Republican system of Government which Dr. Cholkar had in his mind should take place of the present system of Government. He further stated that Dr. Cholkar criticised the present system of Government as oppressive and also said something which he did not remember, nor did he remember if Dr. Cholkar stated that the present system of Government should disappear. Witness stated that Dr. Cholkar's speech was based on the Congress Non-Cooperation Resolution and asked students to make sacrifice and students, pleaders and others concerned should obey it. Dr. Cholkar said that the audience should consider the Congress as their Sarkar. By Sarkar the witness understood Government, but when Dr. Cholkar used the word Sarkar, witness did not know what Dr. Cholkar meant. He might have used the word Sarkar metaphorically, but witness took Dr. Cholkar to mean the present Government. Dr. Cholkar told his audience that they should have a Republican form of Government, but he did not definitely say that the present system of Government should be done away with.

In the cross-examination by Mr. Abhyankar, he could not say in what sense Dr. Cholkar had criticised the present system of Government as being oppressive and the word Sarkar does not mean present Government. The burden of Dr. Cholkar's speech was the Congress Resolution regarding Non-Cooperation and he did not remember whether Dr. Cholkar in referring to the Republican form of Government said that it would be a distant ideal nor did witness remember if he referred to the system as a stray thought. Witness said that Dr. Cholkar was telling his audience to concentrate their thoughts and energies on the Congress Non-Cooperation Resolution.

When the Court rose for the day the cross-examination of the witness was closed.

CALCUTTA LABOUR TROUBLE

TRAM STRIKE THREATENED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 19.

The Howrah Police have been inquiring into a case of rioting by mill-hands of the Central Jute Mill. After having been on strike for over two months men had resumed work very recently. Fresh trouble arose on Thursday last and on Mr. Harper the mill manager interfering was assaulted by rioters, necessitating his removal to Hospital in an unconscious state.

Calcutta tramwaymen have been threatening another strike on the 12th April. The President of the Tramways Employees Union was told upon inquiries by the Manager of the Tramway Company that the recommendations of the Tramway Committee were sent Home, but that no reply had been yet received. At this the men have sent another letter, saying that they cannot wait indefinitely and declaring they would stop work on the 27th instant if the recommendations were not accepted.

The District Traffic Superintendent Guntakul states that the engine of Number 42 mixed train was derailed at miles 140 between Dhanapur and Kophal stations at 0 hours on April 17, obstructing the main line. The line is expected to be clear by Tuesday morning.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The Tesoon and Alliance Silk Mills Co., Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, 3, Forbes Street, 3-30 p.m.

Gentlemen of Common Jury summoned for current Criminal Sessions to attend High Court at 11-30 a.m.

FRIDAY, April 22.

Declaration of results of F. E., S. E. and B. E. Examinations, 12 noon.

SATURDAY, April 23.

The s.s. Mantua with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Lecture by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, under the auspices of the Bhagini Samaj, on "Women and National Service", Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, 4-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

MODY—Bai Maneckbai Hormusjee Mody—mother of Jehangir, Dr. Shapur and Maneckjee H. Hormusjee Mody—died on 19th evening. Funeral to-day at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at her residence Apollo Chambers, Apollo Bunder.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The band of the G. I. P. Rly. Regt. A. F. (India) will play at the Bombay Gymkhana to-day commencing at 6-15 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court to-day (Wednesday morning) the 20th instant at 11-30 o'clock (S.T.).

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. Tara via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. to-day.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The Mail steamer Malwa with the outward mails of the 7th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Saturday next.

STRIKE SITUATION REMAINS UNCHANGED.

The workmen of the P. & O. the British India Steam Navigation and the Bombay Steam Navigation Companies are still holding out.

THE INDIAN PASSENGERS & T. R. ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the executive committee of the above Association will meet at the office of Mr. L. R. Tairsey, 70, Apollo Street, Fort, on next Thursday, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

Mr. Framji Khurshedji of Bhavnagar will lecture in Gujarati a tthe Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort), this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on child study and our Responsibility.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. H. M. Smith D. S. O. and Officers the Band of the 1st. King's Shropshire Light Infantry will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day, commencing at 6 p.m.

THE LATE DR. NARSING ROW

A public meeting of the Kanara Saraswats, resident in Bombay, was held on the 17th instant under the chairmanship of Dr. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar to give expression to the community's sense of regret at the sad and premature death of Dr. Narsing Row.

G "WARD DADAR DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A meeting of all the 17 Members of the Provincial Congress Committee elected for this Ward, and the Workers will be held at 6-30 p.m. to-morrow at the office of the Committee, 686 Kumberwada, Dadar, to discuss and suggest Rules and Regulations of the Committee and fix something about the future programme of work.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY

The total mortality of the city for the week ending 16th April, viz., 1,525 was 69 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 30.96. The figures for the 16th week of 1920 were mortality 870 and death rate 46.38; those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1916-20) were mortality 1,032 and the death rate 54.79.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 86 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 617 against 84 and 719 respectively in the preceding week. 9 notifications of Influenza! Pneumonia were received during the week. Of the total deaths 346 were among infants under one year of age. 34 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than 10 days in the city.

Cholera was absent during the week. Small-pox caused 68 attacks and 35 deaths and Plague 112 attacks and 85 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 354 and compares favourably with the number returned in the 16th week of 1920 which was 304 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1916-20) namely 38.

The total mortality on the 18th instant was 223 compared with 115 of the corresponding week of last year and 209 in 1919. There were 7 attacks and 12 deaths from plague and 13 attacks and 10 deaths from Small-pox.

PROF. PATWARDHAN'S CIRCUS.

The above circus has been in our midst for the last 12 days giving performances near Charni Road Railway Station, Queen's Road. The Circus has been attracting crowded houses every day. The present programme consists of feats by acrobats, gymnasts and cyclists, tricks by a mathematical dog, a motor jump and feats in which horses Elephants and wild animals, such as lions, tigers and cheetahs, take part. The dog, doing the work of addition without any human help is really admirable. The courage of Mr. H. G. Patwardhan, who is in charge of the menagerie, is remarkable and in his presence the lions and the tigers, behave like domestic animals. An interesting part of the programme is the "Motor Jump" over a gap 25 ft. long. The public should not miss the show.

Mr. Hugo Mcpherson, C.S.I. is appointed temporary member of the Executive Council of Behar in the vacancy due to the resignation of Sir Walter Maude. The Hon. Mr. Mcpherson has taken over charge on the afternoon of the 16th instant.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF LOTTERY TICKETS

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Malpas charged Sabaji Bapooji with misappropriation, as a servant, of five Goa Lottery tickets valued at Rs. 11—4 as., belonging to Capt. J. A. Croxon.

The facts of the case, briefly stated, are that on the 3rd instant the complainant purchased five Goa Lottery tickets and kept them in his pocket. The same day the accused, in the absence of his master, stole the tickets from his pocket and misappropriated them. One of the tickets fetched the third prize of Rs. 800, out of which, without the knowledge of his master, he purchased ornaments, trunk, etc. The complainant, after having made enquiries in the matter, reported it to the police. Thereupon, the police arrested the accused, on suspicion, on Saturday last.

The accused pleaded guilty. His Worship, taking into consideration his one previous conviction, sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sampson charged Kaloo Charran, a hookman working in the Bombay Port Trust with criminal breach of trust in respect of clothes valued at Rs. 17 7 as., belonging to the Trust.

It appears that the accused, who was discharged from the service of the Trust on the 12th December last, did not return his uniform and jointly went away to his native place, where he was arrested by the police. The Yard Foreman of the Bombay Port Trust identified the clothes.

The accused pleaded guilty. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 25 or in default to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF A BICYCLE

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Malpas charaged Louis Pinto, with the theft of a bicycle, valued at Rs. 175, belonging to one Mr. Kekobad Framji Nariman.

The facts of the case, briefly stated, are that the complainant on Saturday last had kept his cycle near the staire-case in "Gresham's Building" and gone upstairs at about 2-30 p.m. When he came down he found his cycle missing and, he at once looked for it. On inquiring the liftman whether he had seen anybody taking away his cycle the latter said that he saw a stranger quietly taking it away. Thereupon the complainant brought the matters to the notice of the police, who after making exhaustive enquiries in the matter arrested the accused.

The accused pleaded guilty. His worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A SAILOR DUPED.

The Police have received the report of a "jack" having been cheated in respect of £25, by an Englishman who came on board the s.s. Brandonburg, and gave his name as Maichel. It is stated that the man (Maichel) came on Brandonburg and asked J. Reddy, a sailor, if he wanted English money to be changed. On Reddy's giving a reply in the negative, the quarter-master of the same vessel said he had £25 which he wanted in Indian money and asked Reddy to take the money and go ashore with the man for the change. Reddy and the stranger came to the General Post Office where the latter took the money from the former and asked him to wait on the corridor, saying he would get the change from the Deputy Post Master. The man was never seen again.

ANOTHER MOTOR FATALITY.

Another Hindu woman, Yamnabai, fell a victim to the reckless motor driving in Bombay, on Monday last. Yamnabai, it appears, was working on the road near Carnac Bunder, where the road was being repaired and stones were heaped on one foot-path. Yamna was carrying stones on her head from Railway side to Dock side when a motor lorry driven by Nowroji Jamsetji Godiwala, which was proceeding from the direction of Fort towards Mazagaon, knocked her down and ran over her. The driver did not sound his horn or give any other warning. The poor woman died on the spot.

At an inquest held on her body by the local coroner and a jury, a verdict of death caused by her having been knocked down by a motor lorry which was driven by Nowroji Jamsetji Godiwalla in a rash and negligent manner, was returned.

The jury considered that the Municipality should not heap up stones on the foot-path on the side of the road opposite that on which repairs were being carried out.

A FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

At the G. T. Hospital an inquest was held yesterday on the body of Papamabai, a Hindu woman, who died there on the day before. About 11 a.m. on Monday, the deceased was crossing Churchgate Street, when a private carriage driven by one Kowleshman, coming from the direction of the Flora Fountain, knocked her down and two of its wheels passed over her—fracturing three of her left ribs. She was removed to the Hospital and died shortly after admission. The carriage was being driven rashly, and no warning of its approach was given.

The jury returned a verdict of death caused by her having been run over by a carriage which was being driven by Kowleshman in a rash and negligent manner.

MAULANA S. M. FAKHIR.

PROHIBITED FROM TAKING PART IN MEETINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 18.

Maulana Syed Mohammed Fakhir, who had recently been released from the jail, has been served with notices under section 144 Criminal procedure Code prohibiting him from taking part in any public meetings in Basti and Gorakhpur district.

The Nankana Case, which was to have been resumed on Tuesday, was again adjourned as the trying Magistrate is still lying ill.

The fourth session of the All-India Maheshwari Mahasabha is to be held at Akola in Berar. Baboo Govindajee, grandson of the late Raja Gokuldasji, of Jubbulpore will preside.

Correspondence.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinion of his Correspondents.

The Editor does not undertake to answer or publish or return any particular letter.

Letters should be written on one side only.

POLICY OF THE "CHRONICLE".

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I feel I am voicing the sentiments of a large bulk of the Indian Nation in stating that you, Mr. Editor, who, in conducting the journal "Chronicle" that has been a terror to the Bureaucrats as well as to the Indian Moderates, have pursued the only right policy chalked out by the greatest representative Institution viz: the Indian National Congress, have the heartiest support of them all, whatever a Shrinivasa, a Besant or a Jamnadas may say. It is a remarkable fact that those that these people represent are a mere drop in the ocean, but in case a majority of the Shareholders of the Indian Newspaper Company are opposed to the present policy of "Chronicle", I deem it my duty to sound a note of warning that the moment there is change in the policy of the paper, 90 per cent of the Subscribers will boycott it, which God forbid. The majority of Indians are averse to the turn coat policy and will march on, come what may, till the goal viz Swarajya, is attained.—Yours, etc.

JAYAKAR.

MR. JAMNADAS' ALLEGATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Please, give me a little space in your esteemed paper to explain my position in connection with the reference to me by Sir Jamnadas Dwarkadas, M. L. A.; in his interview to the representative of the Associated Press, published in to-day's "Chronicle."

In the first place, I thank Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas for giving me an opportunity to explain my position clearly. I shall do it in as a brief manner as possible, because, after all it is a personal matter.

I am a Non-co-operator myself and am not at all ashamed of being so, as much as Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas is "not at all ashamed of being an M. L. A." As a Non-co-operator, I shall not cooperate with the Government for getting anything done for myself. But I can not and should not enforce my convictions on others. Mr. Jamnadas forgets that I did not want any thing for myself, but was acting merely as an agent on behalf of my brothers who are not in a position to ventilate their views themselves. What right have I to say that my brothers will not accept the Councils when they themselves declare that they honestly believe in accepting them? We all know that the majority of the prominent Nationalist leaders in Maharastra and Bengal were honestly for going into the Councils and capturing them. My brothers, too, hold the same views. Is it not my duty to ventilate their honest opinions when occasion requires it, as I hold that I am an agent, a trustee who has a sacred trust invested, to act on their behalf and to ventilate their views?

The facts are as follows: The Hon. Mr. A. Rangaswami Ayangar moved the resolution on his own initiative and I came to know about it only when I received an urgent letter from him calling me up to Delhi to supply him with all the information regarding my brothers' cases. Till that time I did not know that Mr. Ayangar had given a notice of the resolution. I felt greatly grateful to the Hon. Mr. Ayangar for remembering my brothers and trying his best for them. It would have been simply ungrateful, nay, even criminal, on my part to refuse to give information to Mr. Ayangar regarding my brothers.

The duty of a Non-co-operator is not to be ungrateful, but quite the opposite. So, I started for Delhi and when I was there, helped Mr. Rangaswami in all that he asked me to do. As, I was a stranger in Delhi, my friend Lala Shankarlal, obliged me by being a guide to me. I do not know what peculiar ideas Mr. Jamnadas has, about Non-co-operation, but I never heard, though I am in the thick of it, that Non-cooperation means to be uncivil and unobliging to our friends, to be arrogant enough to enforce our views on others and its like.

It will be quite evident from what I have stated above that I simply performed my duty as a Trustee and acted all along as a duti-bound brother ought to act in such circumstances. I am sure that no impartial and honest opposition can twist these things as to misrepresent the whole affair. Let me remind Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas before I conclude, that he should take care of himself first, in not falling "an innocent victim", to the official tactics and pattings and praises, and then think of the innocent victims of the dangerous game of Non-co-operation"! Charity is a virtue, no doubt, but it must, as the proverb aptly says, "begin at home!"—Yours, etc.

N. D. SAVARKAR.

Girgaum, April 18.

WANTED DEEDS: NOT WORDS.

APPEAL TO EARL READING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We read with some consolation about the high ideals of our new Viceroy whose first aim, he has said, is to give justice to India. His Excellency has been good enough to advise us to forgive and forget, and you, Sir, have given a very convincing reply through the editorial columns of your esteemed paper. I am not a politician who can enter into details of the controversy concerning our poor neglected country. But as a humanitarian I would certainly like to know whether His Excellency is going to give justice to our deported President and the life and Soul of your esteemed paper Mr. B. G. Horniman? If he does, may I know hen? Mr. Horniman has suffered beyond one's imagination for his disinterested and valuable services for our country. We have raised protests—continuous protests,—from the platforms and the press. But alas to no avail! There is now an opportunity for this new Viceroy to give him justice. Let his Excellency know that we do not want favour for this brave champion and lover of liberty. We want justice and nothing but justice from our new Viceroy who once adorned the honourable chair of the Lord Chief Justice of England. Sir, we want deeds, not words.—Yours, etc.

CHHAGANLAL P. NANAVATY.

Secretary, Bombay Humanitarian League
Bombay Humanitarian League,
309 Shroff Bazar, Bombay No. 2.
April ,19.

MODERATES HOLD THE BALANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—On Monday last Mr. Lala Lajpatrai spoke very forcibly on the present political situation. The chief thing he took for criticism was the position of the Moderates in the evolution of India's destiny at present. Having exposed the wrong step the Moderates took in, accepting the reforms in his own way, he could not forbear saying that the Moderates were standing between the country and her freedom and that they are guilty of high treason at the bar of public opinion. As a Nationalist also and not as an out-and-out Non-Cooperator, I must say that Lalaji was right when he made those two statements though it is not possible that everyone will agree with him in the principles and cannons he lay down. Thus in the struggle for national freedom by constitutional methods, the elected representatives must necessarily accept office and the mere fact of accepting it cannot and will not merge them into the bureaucracy. If it had been so, even the followers of the Lokmanya would have been guilty of the same thing according to this theory. But I venture to say that none would have thus accused the followers of the Lokmanya and this not because of the towering personality of the Lokmanya, but because of the fact that the theory is not sound and cannot stand the test of arguments. Again the Irish example he has quoted in his support is also out of place. For the circumstances of Ireland were quite different from those of India at present. Then the Irish elected element was nothing compared with the whole house. It was therefore that the Irish statesmen were right in taking the step they took.

The fact is that the Nationalists are themselves guilty of culpable lack of commonsense and foresight. When they decided to boycott the reformed Councils, they were warned against the false step they were taking for the Moderates were sure to go into them. I myself was one of such and I believe that the "Bombay Chronicle" was also one of them. Unlike shrewd and far-sighted politicians, they never tried to approach and press the Moderates to take the same course. I do not of course suggest that there were no appeals in the press, but that the prominent leaders of the Non-Cooperation, Lalaji and Gandhi who at that time had great influence and hold in Moderate circles, never made any serious attempt personally to dissuade the Moderates from taking the fatal step and to win them over. The Moderates therefore are guilty of transgressing the bounds of good task and sense in taking the steps they took. If however the Moderates are to be indicted for high treason, then the Nationalists themselves must be prepared to plead guilty to the charge of lamentable lack of foresight and of culpable negligence.

Having said all this, I must say further that whosoever may have been the greater fault or mistake, it is a fact that the Moderates are holding the balance in their hands. For it is in their power to soon end or postpone the struggle for national freedom. At one common stroke of pen, they can join the forces for national freedom. I mean to refer to their power of resignations. And the strength that they will import to the national army, will not be simply the strength of members for it will bear no proportion to mere numbers. They will be enthusiastically welcomed and the mantle of victory will fall on them and the Nationalists will not grudge them this. All their former actions will be glorified and their former mistakes will be willingly and joyfully forgotten for they will have then shown to the world that they have the stuff and courage, patriotism and foresight to go through the most trying but at the same time most sanctifying ordeal at the right moment.

By this time the Moderates have sufficiently realised the tendencies of the bureaucracy and they must have found out for themselves that it is very difficult if not altogether impossible to get or expect anything substantial from the arrogant bureaucracy. The country, on the other hand, is prepared for higher rights and is ready to help them and to make any kind of self-sacrifice. The Moderates, as the sons of the Bharatmata, must also be wishing, in their hearts of hearts, for greater rights and more freedom though the present reforms might not be disappointing to them. If so, why not come forward with a little self-sacrifice at the opportune moment in the history of national freedom when all the material is ready and is only waiting for the Moderates to add a finishing touch to it! If the Moderates are willing to cooperate with the foreign bureaucracy for little things, will they not like to cooperate with their own fellow-countrymen for greater things in the form of national freedom for the sake of the Motherland if not for the sake of Nationalists? It is impossible to say that they will not. They are (and it may be added rightly too) for constitutional methods and in the above-mentioned thing, nothing more than this is required from them. Will they not then rise equal to the occasion for God's sake, for country's sake, for their fellow-countrymen's sake and also for their own sake. Let us hope and pray that they will. Let us also remind them of the fact that the Moderates in Egypt are cooperating with their brother-Nationalists at this very time for the winning of national liberties. Lastly, let us appeal to and request them humbly but sincerely and earnestly to come to our help in this hour of trial for we are in bad need of it and because we have a right to look for support to them who are the sons of the same Mother Hind and therefore our brothers.—Yours, etc.,

R. B. BODAS.

Bombay, April 11.

LABOUR OFFICE FOR BOMBAY.

SCOPE OF ITS WORK.

A Labour Office has now been established by the Government of Bombay, at the Secretariat.

The immediate functions of the Office may be briefly grouped under four main heads as under:—

(1) Statistics: To obtain full and accurate information with regard to the conditions under which labour works, e.g. wages, hours of labour, retail prices, rents, and generally any facts which will throw light on the economic and social condition of the workers. Statistics of strikes also fall into this group and should be so analysed as to bring out the real causes of unrest. Information as to any trade unions now existing will also be obtained. Reports setting forth the facts obtained as to wages, etc will be prepared and published.

(2) Intelligence: Closely allied but distinct in character is day-to-day Information as to all labour movements and disputes. Information will be obtained from all available sources and it is hoped that in the case of disputes, for instance, both the employers and the leaders of the work-people concerned will furnish exact details. The newspapers, both in English and the Vernacular, will be read and extracts bearing on all labour questions will be made and classified. The Intelligence Officer will also keep in touch with all those private institutions and persons who publish from time to time information bearing on the condition of the people of India.

Another kind of intelligence is contained in the numerous reports issued by the Labour Departments of other countries and it will be the duty of the new Office to form a Library of these and other books dealing with economic questions affecting the general position of Labour throughout the world. A collection of labour laws will also be made.

(3) As experience and knowledge are gained and the activities of the Labour Office develop it is anticpated that it will be of the greatest utility to Government in the practical measures which it may find it expedient or desirable to undertake with a view to promote the settlement of industrial disputes when they arise.

(4) Legislation and other measures: To advise the Government from time to time as regards necessary new legislation or the amendment of old laws. In this connection the facilities afforded by the department for obtaining full and accurate information on social, economic and labour matters in this and other countries will be of the greatest assistance to private members or Government Departments whose duty it is to initiate legislation on social or industrial subjects.

"MATUNGA TRAGEDY.

Sir,—I came across the two letters published in your paper by messers Phadke and Vaidya. I quite concur with their generous idea of having a memorial of brave and unselfish Prabhakar, who died fighting with a large number of dacoits, but I think there must be some men to take active part in the matter. I therefore request Messrs. Phadke and Vaidya to come forward and take charge of the work. At the same time I hope that C.K.P. Samaj will not remain silent.—Yours, faithfully.

M. G. GUPTE.

Dadar March 22.

PASSES UNDERSTANDING.

Sir,—On the motion of Mr. Mudliar I find it resolved by the Assembly that hereafter the postage for a letter containing a tola of weight is to be one anna. Both the motion and its passage are beyond an ordinary mortal's understanding. Mr. Hailey appears to possess more sense of proportion than Mr. Mudliar. The former proposed to carry an ounce of weight for one anna and thus intended keeping some reason in the comparative rates of inland and foreign postage. Mr. Mudliar's proposition does not keep that, as can be seen by a moment's contemplation. The foreign postage for one ounce is one anna and six pies, for the same weight the inland postage will be three annas. A correspondent writes a letter in Calcutta to an addressee in London and another writes an equally heavy letter to an addressee in Bombay. The former's letter will be carried all the way the latter's has to be carried and another five thousand miles for half the charges the letter has to pay. Such is the anomaly the members of the Legislative Assembly have created. What wonder if the European members laugh in their sleeves! All Indians excepting those who voted for the motion will join in ejaculating "save me from my friends!"—Yours, etc.

P. R. LELE.

Poona, March 21.

SPORTING NEWS.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS EN ROUTE.

THEIR CONFIDENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 19.

A message from Toulon announces the arrival of the Australian cricketers on board the Osterley. They had had an excellent voyage, were in excellent health and were convinced that they were going to win. They leave overland for England to-day.

AMERICAN POLO PLAYERS IN PRACTICE.

THE CUP TEAM.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 19.

The American polo players have begun serious practices at Sunbury. On Saturday they beat a scratch team by four goals to nothing. The American cup team will be chosen from Devereux, Milburn (Captain) C. C. Rumsey, T. Hitchcock, J. Watson Webb, R. E. Strawbridge and L. E. Stoddart.

CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 4-15 p.m. April 19.

Havana.—Twelfth game between Lasker and Capablanca was drawn after thirty-one moves.

AT THE EMPIRE THEATRE.

ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE.

The film entitled "All the World's a Stage (adapted from a novel of that name which is at present being shown at the Empire Theatre is fascinating almost thrilling from beginning to end. It is the story of a poor baron who comes across a troupe of strolling actors and actresses, and then throws in his lot with them. In this troupe, there is a young and surpassingly beautiful actress, with whom he naturally falls in love. But there is the Duke of Vallambrosa, a dissolute, young man who also falls in love with her on seeing her at Poitiers. He engages bravos and assassins to kill her lover and abduct her. But the lover is strong like a lion and frustrates them in all their attempts. Finally the father of the young Duke turns up and recognizes by means of a talisman that the young actress is his long lost daughter by a wife whom he had not publicly acknowledged. He then gets a governorship for her lover and then marries them off to the joy of both. All those who go there are bound to enjoy this story in six parts.

KATHIAWAD POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

50,000 SPINNING WHEEL PROGRAMME

RAJKOT, April 19.

A proposal is put forth before the Reception Committee of the Kathiawar Political Conference to bring forward a resolution that the Conference should organise an army of 400 full time workers to introduce 50,000 spinning wheels or *charkas* in Kathiawar within the next six months. According to Mr. Gandhi's calculation Kathiawad District has to provide for 20,000 spinning wheels but as the industry has altogether died out in the district the proposer of the resolution thinks that 30,000 can be conveniently introduced by house to house visitation all over the villages and towns. They proposer wants the Conference to take advantage of the old communal institutions, like castes, and to push forward the movement. It seems that the organisers of the Conference are very keen on the spinning wheel, even on the gates of the big pandal actual wheels are adjusted as the heralding sign or emblem of the Conference. In the badges of officers of the Conference the same emblem is engraved. Delegates and distinguished visitors are coming from Bombay, Karachi, Ahmedabad and many other places. The exibition ceremony takes place on the morning of the 25th instant.

GUJERAT POLITICAL CONFERENCE

The Hon. Secretary, Gujerat Political Conference, informs that the Muhammedans are to hold their Gujerat (Provincial) Khilafat Conference on the 30th and 31st of May.

FIFTH GUJRAT POLITICAL CONFERENCE

It has been decided to hold the Fifth Gujarat Political Conference at Broach on 28th and 29th of May 1921. The first meeting of the Reception Committee will be held on 21st instant.

DEATH OF HAKIM RAMLAL RAMNARAIN

We extremely regret to announce the death of Hakim Ramlal Ramnarain, which took place yesterday evening, after an illness which lasted for some days. As our readers are aware the deceased used to take great interest in current events and his frequent contributions in this paper, offering fearless criticism on diverse subjects, and which were admired by the majority of readers, showed that he never handled any subject without first having a full grasp of it. We offer our heartfelt sympathy to the family of the deceased.

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MR. HORNIMAN AND PUBLIC MEETING

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

THE GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI will give abenefit performance on SUNDAY the 1st May, at 3 p.m., (S.T.). the proceeds of which will be sent to Mr. B. G. HORNIMAN. On that night most of our Leaders including Mahatma Gandhi, Mrs. Naidu, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Messrs. Marmaduke Pickthall, V. J. Patel, M. R. Jaykar and others are expected to be present. It is hoped the public of Bombay will not forget to patronizes the performance. "Swayamvara" will be staged in the Elphinstone Theatre:

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In response to numerous enquiries for copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" in which the above article appeared reviewing the Viceroyalty of Lord Chelmsford, a reprint of the same is being issued . . . .

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, April 20, 1921.

FOR LASTING PEACE.

In a leading article yesterday—"Is it Peace?"—"The Times of India" blames the Muslims of the British Empire for showing discontent with a situation which Bakir Sami Bey, the head of the Angora delegation, considers "hopeful" from the Turkish point of view. It blames them also for ignoring the fact that Turkey fought upon the side of Germany against England and so cannot expect to be treated as a friend of England. It holds that England has been lenient in her treatment of the Turkish Empire, and that her present attitude is most conciliatory as is witnessed by the satisfaction with that attitude expressed by the Turks themselves. The Muslims of the British Empire are therefore mad to go on talking as if England were a foe to Turkey and Islam, and by such talk they put themselves entirely in the wrong. We believe that in the above summary we have not misstated the ideas expressed by our esteemed contemporary, which would have no importance whatsoever for us in another paper. From the "Times of India," which we have come to regard as the most reasonable of all the Anglo Indian journals they have immense importance since they seem to us to show that the intelligence of the average, not unreasonable Englishman is vitiated in its bearing on the Eastern Question by the false ideas expressed by our contemporary. "It is commonly supposed," begins "The Times" sarcastically, "that Indian Mahomedans are anxious to use their influence in securing a revision of the Treaty of Sevres which will be satisfactory to Turkey." The supposition is, we venture to submit, unfounded. What the Indian Muslims are anxious to secure is such a revision of the Treaty of Sevres as will restore the honour of England in the East, clear England of the charge of criminal fanaticism—fanaticism of the kind which a large section of the British Press and public, aye, and some British statesmen also, have displayed against Islamic nations is criminal according to the Shari'at—and enable them (the Muslims of the British realm) to live under British rule without breaking their religious obligations. If that is not done, since British Muslims are in no position to wage honourable warfare against Britain and no violence is lawful to them short of open war, all true Muslims are faced with the alternatives of emigration to some Muslim country or agitation for complete detachment of the Government of India from the Government of England.

The usual tendency is to regard this Muslim agitation as a product of the European War or of its consequences. We say that it is nothing of the kind. It is a direct, and must have been a foreseen product of a change in British policy which took place nearly a generation ago and which became visible to the casual observer fourteen years ago. We refer to the alliance of England, the reputed friend of liberty and progress, with Czarist Russia, the notorious enemy of liberty and of Asiatic liberty in particular. The change of policy was made without the knowledge of the English people and their representatives, upon grounds which we believe to have been entirely fanatical—i.e. aiming not at human liberty and progress but at the triumph of Christendom, of which "Holy" Russia with its cruelties and superstitions was regarded as the shining light. The previous anti-Czarist, "Muslim" policy of England had won for her respect and confidence throughout the East. The fanatics deliberately threw away all that sincere attachment and devoted loyalty for the sake of European ties which were secured by money only. England's main wealth and strength were in Asia. Her older statesmen made that fact the root of British policy. The unknown authors of the later Russian policy—who, in our opinion richly deserve to be hanged—deliberately ignored and slighted Asia with the result that in the spring of 1914, Sir Edward Grey was able to declare in Parliament that "England can no longer stand alone." England could have stood alone if she had trusted Asia. By choosing to trust European Allies she had been guilty of an act of folly as great as if a man should cut off his own legs to please his envious neighbours, thus placing himself at the latter's mercy. For long all Asia could not believe that England had betrayed not only Asia but her own professed ideals. But as the truth became apparent, discontent became apparent too; and repressive measures had to be inaugurated; and so the methods of the once abhorred Czardom became adopted in the British Empire as a natural result of Czarist policy. The Turks were the last of all the Asiatic people, to realise the truth. They clung to England in spite of her repulses until the very eve of the great war, when Russia made it clear to them that she, not England, was the head of the Entente, and that the only chance to save their country, and their very lives, was Germany.

India is ready to forgive and forget all that. She is willing to remember that Great Britain, by the efforts of a few fanatical conspirators, had been brought into a very difficult and false position, a position of great danger, from which she had to extricate herself by any means. If Russia had emerged from the war in the same state in which she entered it, she, not England, would have been the head of the Allies, and England would have had to fight her for existence. The East saw that and was prepared to fight for England against Russia to the death in that contingency. A Higher Power intervened and Czarist Russia was destroyed. It is from that moment that the Muslims date their present grievance against England. Then was the moment to return to England's old enlightened Asiatic policy, and Lloyd George's famous pledge "in the name of the Empire as a whole" was taken as an earnest that it would be so. It is only since it has been seen that in spite of the collapse of Czarist Russia the British Government maintains the attitude of fanatical hostility towards the Muslim Empire which was first adopted in enforced subservience to Czardom, that the Muslims of the British realm have taken up the attitude which our respected contemporary thinks so reprehensible. The Government of England has assumed of its own free will the mantle of the Czardom and stands forth to-day as the enemy of Islam. How many times has England guaranteed the integrity of the Turkish Empire, especially of the Turkish Empire in Asia; and look at the Turkish Empire in Europe and Asia at this moment. All that was done of recent years by England to ruin Turkey and to outrage Muslim feeling was done at the behest of Russia and, as all the East believed, against the grain. But England was alone the conqueror of Turkey, she had it in her power to be generous, and by a single act of generosity to regain the confidence and love of the whole Muslim world. See what she has actually done! Far from being generous towards her Eastern "enemy,"—an "enemy" of her own making,—she has not even kept her solemn promises; she has deliberately broken every promise which she made solemnly and openly to Eastern peoples and has kept faith only in her shady secret deals with fellow-"Christians." She sent the Greeks to Smyrna and condoned the desolation of a fertile and well-governed province and the massacre and plunder of its inhabitants by a half-savage soldiery in time of peace! She suppressed the report of the Commission which she had herself appointed to investigate those horrors because by that report her actions were utterly and categorically condemned; and she has encouraged officially the publication of grossly exaggerated and unofficial (if not altogether false) reports of massacres alleged against the Turks. Surely this and her betrayal of her Arab "friends" is enough to justify more violent assertions than any that are yet reported from the lips of Muslim agitators. It is the Government of England by its actions which has made the agitation, and goes on increasing it. There never has been any need of "agitators;" rather of restrainers; for Gandhi and the Ali brothers have in fact restrained the agitation and guided it in honourable, peaceful ways. The ground of all their bitterness is disappointment and disillusionment with England, which they once admired and honoured. It is not a matter which can be settled by a trifling reduction of the unjust concessions made to Greece in Asia Minor. It is a matter concerning the future relations of every loyal Muslim with the British Government. The honour of England has to be reinstated in the East; the late fanatic "Czarist" policy must be abandoned openly. England has to-day the chance to retrieve her whole position with regard to Eastern peoples, to regain her honour in their eyes and add a new prestige. And "The Times of India" thinks that Muslims ought to be content with any small concessions which may be accepted by the weary and despairing victims of England's cruel and dishonourable policy towards Islam! We have said that we regard the article in our contemporary as characteristic of the views of the ordinary, unenlightened, "honest" Englishman in India. We will only add that if the average Englishman in India had the high idea of the honour of England which animates the leaders of the Muslim movement at this juncture, embittering their minds with horror at the spectacle of a dishonoured England, such an article could not appear in any Indian newspaper. For the writer would remember with shame and indignation, that the Indian Muslims are "our own people" while the Greeks are foreigners, and that "our own people" have been foully treated for the sake of foreigners by a Government which claims to represent the British Empire.

Notes of the Day.

Lord Reading and the Punjab.

We had occasion yesterday to draw attention to the ill-advised appeal contained in Lord Reading's speech at Lahore. Lord Reading has come to India to do justice. He cannot fulfil his purpose without finding out the truth about the Punjab. His Lahore speech is not calculated, as we pointed out yesterday, to inspire full confidence among the people that the purpose of his mission will be attained to their satisfaction. It reveals traces of the influence of his entourage. Our suspicion in this respect is confirmed by an Associated Press telegram which gives the names of the non-officials who were accorded interviews by Lord Reading in Lahore. In this connection the "Tribune" regrets that Lala Lajpatrai, the man who by common consent can be said to represent the feeling of the entire province, was not invited. The statement of our contemporary that those responsible for making the selections quietly and deliberately left him out, of course, does not surprise us. For the bureaucracy have learnt nothing and forgotten nothing. The incident is important as emphasising the danger of Lord Reading unconsciously frustrating the purpose for which he has come to India by playing into the hands of his present advisers. If his Excellency proceeds with his task of investigating the truth along the familiar bureaucratic lines, the truth will always elude him. He can only find it out if he sets himself free from the trammels of officialdom and seeks the "cooperation" of the people and their true representatives like Lala Lajpatrai. He should, of course, give ear to his official guides. But let him not allow them to "manage" his investigations for him.

Arab "Gratitude"!

Either the interview which Emir Feisul gave at Cairo has not been faithfully reported or the offer of "the throne" of Mesopotamia has turned his head and made him recant his past views. In any case it is rather puzzling to hear from him that "the Arabs had expressed their warmest gratitude for British hospitality." Are we to understand by this that the Arabs are guests in their own country and that the British are their hosts? Not very long ago Emir Feisul had quite other views of Arab feelings. In a memorandum presented to the Allies by General Haddad Pasha on the Emir's behalf it was pointed out by the latter that of all the Allies "the Arabs are the most bitterly disillusioned by the peace." Further, the Emir was of opinion that "the Arabs resent the imposition of the Mandates, as these are not referred to in the original pledges, and were alloted without consulting of the population," and he deplored the fact that "owing to that occupation not only are many Arabs in exile, and others leaving the country in great numbers, but many of those who fought side by side with the Allies against the Turks are now under sentence of imprisonment or death passed by military courts in the various Provinces administering martial law which is still in force." Was the Emir referring to the treatment of his Majesty's unwilling guests in the mandated regions when he spoke of Arab "gratitude?" In his own case, however, Emir Feisul, if his family congress consents to his acceptance of "the throne" of Mesopotamia, will have every reason to be grateful for the hospitality shown to him, for like the wandering Jew he has had no place during the last year where to lay his head.

A European Dewan.

The "Bengalee" understands that Sir Charles Cleveland, Director-General of Crimes, who has just retired from the Indian Civil Service, has been appointed Dewan of Jaipur. Our contemporary emphatically protests against the appointment on the ground that it is bad policy to permit retired European Civilians to step into comfortable positions as managers of Zemindari estates or Dewans of Feudatory States. Such appointments become doubly objectionable when these officials during their period of service under the Government of India have had occasions to come in contact with the Chiefs or the Zemindars and to place them under real or fancied obligations. The post which Sir Charles Cleveland has just vacated was one of the most influential and it is natural to expect that he and the Jaipur Durbar had come in touch with each other often. Hence, the appointment is open to the inference that it is in return for favours done much more than for beneficial results to come. We do not mean to say that the Jaipur Durbar should not be at liberty to appoint as Dewan whomsoever it likes. But when "influential" personages make the posts they have just vacated but stepping stones to higher appointments in Feudatory States, with which they had previously overt or covert relations, the policy underlying such appointments becomes objectionable on grounds of public welfare. Further, the Civilians, by thus trenching on ground in which indigenous talent would shine best, deprive the latter of what little scope there exists—thanks to the Civilian monopoly—for its own development. Do the Civilians want to demonstrate, in the face of the past records of Indian statesmanship, that Indians are unfit to administer even the "Native States?"

Primrose Day.

Yesterday used to be observed by all good Tories throughout England to the extent of advertising their opinions by putting a primrose in their buttonhole. This was supposed to be in honour of the memory of the great Disraeli, whose statue in Parliament Square was decorated with primroses on the occasion. The custom had very largely died out before the war, and the Primrose League organisation seemed to have become moribund. Since the war, we imagine, both must be extinct; for the most opportunist of present-day Conservatives must see the inconsistency of honouring thus the memory of one whose life-work they have destroyed. Yet possibly they still brazen it out, as men who never in their lives paid attention to the teaching of Jesus Christ (on whom be peace) call themselves Christians and wear Christian emblems on their watch-chains. Disraeli's watchword for the British Empire was, "Trust Asia!" We need say no more to prove to Indian readers that the modern English Conservatives are not his followers.

"His Favourite Flower."

The adoption of the primrose as Disraeli's emblem is said to have originated in the error of a certain journalist. Queen Victoria sent a wreath of primroses to the great man's funeral, with a card bearing the words "His favourite flower." A casual reader naturally jumped to the conclusion that the primrose was Disraeli's favourite flower, and the glad news was published the next day, with the result in Primrose Day, the Primrose League, and so on. But there was only one "he" in the heart and mind of Queen Victoria: and it is now generally believed that the primrose was the Prince Consort's favourite flower, and therefore hers, and that she had chosen that most honoured of all flowers to form the funeral wreath of her trusted adviser.

Disraeli and the Eastern Christians.

Disraeli in his youth had travelled in the East. He was a great observer and his early observations made him the most well-informed and trustworthy guide that England ever had in Eastern policy. He has been travestied by the little men who wrecked his life-work as an "Asiatic" statesman, and an enemy to Christianity. Gladstone especially held him in abhorrence on account of his free-thinking propensities which seemed anti-Christian to that narrow hatchet mind. Disraeli stood up for the Turks and he was justified by the result of the official inquiry on the occasion of the "Bulgarian atrocities." Gladstone railed against them in most frantic language and with scant regard for facts. The latter posed as the fierce champion of the Eastern Christians, but he did nothing whatsoever to improve their lot within the Turkish Empire. The Turk must go out of Bulgaria—not Europe then—bag and baggage. It was Disraeli who arranged Bulgarian independence under Turkish suzerainty. It was Disraeli who, in the Cyprus Convention, arranged for England to help Turkey in reforms for the benefit of the Armenians. The clause remained a dead letter under Abdul Hamid II; and when the Young Turks in 1913 asked the British Government to perform its obligations in respect thereof, it was treated by the followers of Gladstone as a scrap of paper. It may be said that Disraeli was the greatest British Imperialist of all, that all he did for Turkey was to assure English domination. That is true. But he was animated by the love of Asiatic peoples. His great idea was to raise Asia to the height of Europe. He trusted Asia and wished England to rely on Asia. So he is naturally dearer to the hearts of Asiatics than British statesmen who have shown their hate for Asia and Islam.

An Obstacle Race.

A correspondent writes to us:

On Monday evening I had occasion to go to Fort from Girgaum. Being rather anxious to fight the dyspeptic symptoms in me, I resolved to walk up all the way and one thing I found to my great relief, which was that the Municipal authorities could act as sports secretaries and arrange an obstacle race without any expense. Mr. Editor, every few paces I had to surmount obstacles—of course, I did them all successfully or I should not have been alive to-day to write this letter. I was on the right side of the road. I must thank the Municipality for providing the poor pedestrians with a footpath, though it is narrow and at some places merging in the road and the houses on it. Yet, something is better than nothing, and I congratulate the municipal authorities on that account. But, the experiences of the pedestrian must be hard indeed. Why, just a few steps after you begin your "voyage" you will meet an iceberg, in the shape of a big boulder or a heap of rubbish or of stones; a little further on and you will very cleverly save yourself from slipping on a plantain skin; still further you will see your own face in a full size mirror hanging in a "Pan" shop—that is protruding from a stony structure, like a compound fracture in a bullock's leg—with a crowd eager to paint their lips either red or black! Proceed, and you will come across a fruit-seller and a punkha hawker, and a sweet-meat seller and what not. Near China Bazaar, as if the factory for creating the nice perfume is not sufficient to give pleasure to your nostrils, you will have a number of petty vendors sitting outside and organising a bazzar of their own. You will also find a "Pattawalla" periodically strolling on the way, not to stop sweet vending but accepting "presents" (not bribes) in money or in kind. Why cannot all this be stopped and clear passage left for pedestrians, I ask in all earnestness? Of course, after Dhobi Talao. I had absolutely "clear line", but why should not the Municipal authorities improve matters?

Gandhi and Ruskin.

A correspondent sends us the following extract from Ruskin. Ruskin was laughed at for his pains in his time. Is not Mr. Gandhi preaching the same evangel?

Ruskin, writing in 1885, said: "The yoke of Christianity gets at once too aerial, and too strait for the mob, who break through it at last as if it were so much gossamer; and at the same fatal time, wealth and luxury, with the vanity of corrupt learning, foul the faith of the upper classes, who now begin to wear their Christianity, not tossed for a crest high over their armour, but stuck as a plaster over their sores, inside of their clothes.

"Then comes printing, and universal gabble of fools; gunpowder, and the end of all the noble methods of war; trade, and universal swindling; wealth, and universal gambling; idleness and universal harlotry; and so at last—modern science and political economy; and the reign of St. Petroleum instead of St. Peter. Out of which God only knows what is to come next; but he does know, whatever the Jew swindlers, and apothecaries' prentices think about it."

COAL CRISIS.

AT A STANDSTILL.

MINERS DETERMINED TO CONTINUE STRUGGLE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., April 19.

The coal crisis is at present practically at a standstill owing to the absence of the Miners' Delegates from London. Government's offer to establish a National Wages Board to give a limited temporary financial assistance still holds good. The Miners of Durham and Northumberland are said to be in favour of further conference with the Coal-Owners in order to ascertain the precise meaning of the statement by Lord Gainford last week that the Owners were willing temporarily to forego profits. Majority of the Mining Areas, however, appear determined to continue the struggle and feeling is particularly strong in Wales where the local Miners' Federation is demanding a withdrawal of all Labour from the Mines and resignation of Mr. Hodges.

Wintry weather is accentuating hardships of the strike continuance of which for a fortnight is stated to mean bringing to a standstill of all the big industries on the North-east coast. Even now very few blast-furnaces are working, steel-works have closed down and rivers are choked with idle tonnage.

DISBANDMENT OF DEFENCE FORCE.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 4-15 p.m. April 19.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Clynes appealed for disbandment of the Defence Force. He complained that the measures taken were unprecedented, unnecessary and provocative.

Sir R Horne replied that the emergency too was unprecedented. Government had done nothing but take steps to provide the nation with the essential food supplies in face of the threat to starve the people. The force would be withdrawn immediately it was no longer necessary. The cost of emergency arrangements was a million sterling weekly, an expense not relatively great as an assurance against the trouble compared with what the nation was losing as a result of the coal strike.

RECRUIT FOR DEFENCE FORCE.

"MOST REMARKABLE RESPONSE"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 4-15 p.m. April 19.

In the House of Commons moving the supplementary army estimates necessitated by the Defence force and other emergency arrangements Sir L. Worthington-Evans stated that response to appeal for the recruits for the Defence Force was most remarkable. Seventy-five thousand trained men had enlisted. Recruiting had then been suspended but great many more men had registered. Some of force had already been employed at the request of the civil authorities and were being held in readiness in various districts. The force would be demobilised as soon as precautions were no longer necessary.

RESTRICTIONS ON COAL CONSUMPTION.

SUPPLY TO PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES CURTAILED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 19.

The Government is imposing further restrictions on coal consumption. Up to the present, important industries have been allowed fifty per cent. of their normal supplies and henceforth this can only be permitted in exceptional circumstances.

AMERICAN AND CHINESE COAL.

AVAILABLE FOR SHIPMENT.

(REUTER'S CRICKET SPECIAL.)
LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., April 19.

The coal factors are preparing to import American coal of which large quantities are available for shipment. It is declared that in spite of a fairly high price, landed cost of American coal is actually less than the British price. Labour and other difficulties are preventing the general acceptance of offers and moreover Government is at present commandering all imported coal Chinese coal has also been offered but delivery will take at least six weeks. Chinese coal is not regarded as cheap fuel but its quality is good.

LONDON PARKS RE-OPENED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 1-50 p.m., April 19.

The London Parks, which have been closed for use as distributing centres of milk and food, have been re-opened.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN TURKEY.

TEWFIK PASHA TO RESIGN OWING TO ILL HEALTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 19.

Constantinople—Tewfik Pasha has informed the Sultan of his intention to resign at the earliest possible moment on the ground of ill health.

CRISIS TEMPORARILY SOLVED.

TEWFIK PASHA CONSENTS TO RETAIN OFFICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 19.

A later message says that the ministerial crisis has been temporarily solved, Tewfik Pasha having consented to retain office and other ministers having withdrawn their resignations. Izzet Pasha also remains in the Cabinet without a portfolio. Eventual reconstruction of Cabinet, however, is anticipated.

ITALO KEMALIST AGREEMENT.

A SERIOUS DISCREPANCY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 19.

The "Daily Telegraph's" diplomatic correspondent says it is understood that the British Ambassador in Italy has been instructed to draw the attention of the Italian Government to a serious discrepancy between the summary of the Italo-Kemalist agreement recently published in Paris, according to which Italy promised to help Turkey to recover Smyrna and Thrace and the summary previously given by the Italian authorities also the assurance given to the British Ministers during the London conference that the proposed agreement had no political significance

EMIR FEISUL PROCEEDING TO MECCA.

UNOFFICIAL OFFER OF THRONE OF MESPOT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 19.

The "Morning Post" learns from Cairo that in the course of an interview the Emir Feisul said that he was proceeding to Mecca for a family congress. He stated that he had been unofficially offered the throne of Mesopotamia and his acceptance depended on his family's decision and wishes. The Arabs had expressed their warmest gratitude for British hospitality. The Emir Feisul declared that the people of Mesopotamia desired British assistance.

"SOUTH PERSIA AND GREAT WAR."

SIR P. SYKE'S LECTURE

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 1 a.m., April 20.

Lecturing at the Royal Geographical Society on "South Persia and the Great War", Sir Percy Sykes dwelt upon the attempts of the Central Powers during the war to cause disturbances in Persia, Afghanistan and Frontiers of India and to jockey Persia into the war in same way as Turkey had been induced to enter the war. He emphasised the benefits which Persia had derived from the British operations against nomad tribes whom they had made obedient to the Persian Government. Order had been restored, trade had been revived and many thousand sterling had been spent on communications which should be most valuable if kept in a state of repair. The British might also claim to have helped peasant to keep his place on his native soil, and perhaps his most pleasing recollection of Persia was the memory of peasants ploughing the land in a village deserted a generation ago and hearing a fine old greybeard say "this is thy work".

DEMOBBED OFFICERS AND PASSAGE HOMEWARDS.

ALLEGATION OF DIFFICULTY IN SECURING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 6-15 a.m., April 20.

Col. Yate affirmed that many demobilised officers had been kept waiting for months in Bombay for the passage home.

Mr. Montagu replied that his information did not agree with Col. Yate's. On the contrary he understood that the Government of India had telegraphed two months ago that accommodation on troopships exceeded the demand by a hundred berths, but he promised to make inquiries if Col. Yate supplied particulars of recent delays.

JAPANESE STEAMER HELD UP.

FOR CARRYING TURKISH PRISONERS.

JAPAN'S PRTOET'S

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 1-50 p.m., April 19.

The "Daily Telegraph" Paris correspondent states that the Japanese steamship conveying a thousand Turkish prisoners from Siberia to Constantinople has been stopped by a Greek torpedo-boat and detained at Mitylene. The Japanese Government has lodged a vigorous protest urging that as Greece is not at war with the regular Turkish Government. Greece is not entitled to detain a ship bound for Constantinople.

STINGING FRENCH NOTE TO WRANGEL.

SEQUEL TO HIS FAILURE TO ACCEPT FRANCE'S SUGGESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 19.

A Paris message states that the Government has sent General Wrangel, a stinging note on account of his failure to accept France's suggestion with regard to the disposal of his troops. The note accuses General Wrangel of ingratitude in the face of France's heavy financial sacrifices amounting to two hundred million francs. France refuses to continue to feed the troops who are leading a life of idleness.

RUSSO-AMERICAN COMMERCE

TO BE RE-ESTABLISHED ON EXTENSIVE SCALE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 19.

Washington.—In a letter replying to an enquiry from Mr. Gompers, President of the Federation of Labour, Mr. Hughes, Secretary of State says it is unquestionably desirable that commercial relations on an extensive scale should be re-established between America and Russia.

ENFORCING GERMANY TO PAY.

PREMIER ON BRITISH PARTICIPATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 1-50 p.m., April 19.

In the course of a reply in the House of Commons to a question with regard to the proposed British participation in measures for the enforcement of the sanctions in the event of Germany not meeting the requirements by May 1st, Mr. Lloyd George stated that Germany was still in default in regard to the Reparations. The trial of the war criminals and disarmament and hitherto had shown no inclination to submit practical proposals for carrying out the Peace Treaty. It was therefore imperative that the Allies should discuss the necessary steps to enforce compliance, but he declined to state whether the inter-Allied communications would take the form of a Conference.

THE LATE EX-KAISERINS FUNERAL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 1-50 p.m., April 19.

Doorn.—Late last night motor cars drew up outside the ex-Kaiser's residence and the remains of the ex-Kaiserin were placed in one and the ex-Kaiser entered another. The cortege then proceeded in darkness to the Maarn railway station where the ex-Crown Prince was present in the uniform of the Red Hussars and also the Duchess of Brunswick in deep mourning. After short funeral service the body was placed in a special train accompanied by the younger sons and several late members of the Court, while the ex-Kaiser and the others retraced to Doorn.

THE WAKEFORD CASE

"EXTRAORDINARY SCENES"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 4-15 p.m. April 19.

A extraordinary scenes took place at to-day's closing stages of the Wakeford case. A crowd consisting chiefly of the well-dressed women besieged entrance to the courtroom and wildly struggled for admission. Evidence in the last few hearings has been most conflicting and most bewildering. Sir E. Carson to-day in an eloquent final address dissected the prosecution's evidence with a view to showing that many of the witnesses' statements were mendacious and in other words entirely untrustworthy. He submitted that the hotel books were dishonest. He declared that the alleged woman with Wakeford was a myth. After Mr. Douglas Hogg had replied the court deferred judgment until April 26th.

SITUATION IN INDIA.

"IMPROVEMENT DUE TO REFORMS"

SIR H. E. COTTON'S OPTIMISM.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 1 a.m., April 20.

In a letter to the "Westminster Gazette" Mr. H. E. Cotton dealing with Col. Wedgwood's article entitled "Light in India" which was published by the "Westminster Gazette" on April 13th, declares that the improvement in the situation in India is due to the success of Reforms owing to the sane patriotic attitude of the Indian Liberal Party and the earnestness and intelligence with which ministers, who were the elected members, discharged their duties.

Non-cooperators, who have been completely beaten are endeavouring to discover the means of a dignified escape from an untenable position. The conditions of peace, for which according to Col. Wedgwood members of the Congress will stipulate, are a mere camouflage and the demand for fresh elections has only to be stated to be rejected.

The Government of India has acted most judiciously in allowing the preposterous movement to run its course. Nothing could have been more fatal to the new freedom inaugurated by the reforms than to have listened to the yells of Lord Sydenham and his fellow-extremists for repression.

NO CIVIL COURTS IN MARTIAL LAW AREA.

SIR NEVIL MACREADY'S PROCLAMATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 19.

Sir Nevil Macready has issued a proclamation forbidding at present civil courts in the martial law area in Ireland to hear the claims for damages and injury brought against the Crown forces unless specially sanctioned.

MORE SINN FEIN OUTRAGES.

SEQUEL TO A TRAGIC MISTAKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 6-15 a.m., April 20.

Two dreadful cases took place in Ireland during the week-end. A tragic mistake occurred in the Hotel Bar at Castle Connell, Limerick, owing to two parties of the Crown Forces, both of whom were dressed in civilian clothes mistaking each other for Sinn Feiners. There was much firing of revolvers, and three including the proprietor, were killed and several seriously wounded.

A woman was brutally murdered in the Red Indian fashion near Monaghan. Sinn Feiners carried her off blind-folded to a lonely glen where they placed her against a tree and after a trial, several bullets were fired intermittently causing awful sufferings. Eventually a soft-nosed bullet penetrated her heart. A label on her body read "Spies and Informers Beware. Tried and Convicted by I. R. A."

UGANDA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

QUESTION IN COMMONS RE: INDIANS' NOMINATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 6-15 a.m., April 20.

Replying in the House of Commons to Sir Thomas Bennett with regard to the refusal of Indians to co-operate in the work of the "Legislative Council of Ugenda, Major Wood said that Mr. Churchill was reluctant to carry the matter further until they had shown willingness to avail themselves of the representation which had been recommended by the Governor and adopted by Lord Milner.

ALLEGED DISBANDMENT OF A SIKH REGIMENT.

"NOT THE SLIGHTEST FOUNDATION FOR REPORT."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 6-15 a.m., April 20.

In reply to Major Glyn, in the House of Commons, Mr. Montagu stated that he had received a telegram from the Government of India stating that there was not the slightest foundation for the report that a Sikh regiment was being disbanded at Amritsar owing to insubordination.

BURGLARS STEAL LADY ISLINGTONS' JEWELS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 6-15 a.m., April 20.

Paris.—Burglars entered the hotel in which Lady Islington was staying and took away her jewels.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

QUESTION OF RAISING EXAM FEES

SCATHING LETTER TO GOVT.

Calcutta papers publishes the following letter addressed by the Calcutta University Senate to the Government of India regarding the raising of the examination fees in reply to one dated December 4 from the Education Department:—

The Senate deeply regret to find that the letter under reply abounds in misleading statements. The Government of India express their regret that they are not in full possession of the facts regarding the financial position of the University, and it is added that the last statement of accounts which was laid before them was that ending June 30, 1919. Under these circumstances, one would have expected that the obvious course for your department to follow would be to seek for further and up-to-date information from the University authorities. There was abundant time for such enquiry, as the letter of the University was dated September 6, 1920, and your reply thereto is dated December 4, 1920. The only reason which can plausibly be suggested for such abstention from enquiry is that the framer of the letter apprehended that the enquiry, if made, might lead to the discovery of facts completely destructive of the position intended to be taken up. The consequence has been that on December 4, 1920, the question of the needs of the University for 1921 is determined with reference to its supposed financial position on June 30, 1919; there is little doubt that if such an attempt had been made by a Minister in charge of finance, he would have laid himself open to just reproach. Apart from this the entire argument contained in your letter is vitiated by the fundamental error that attention is confined to the financial position of the University on a date arbitrarily fixed, namely June 30, 1919. Your letter asserts that on that date there was a large surplus balance with the University. This is wholly misleading, and a statement more thoroughly erroneous has hardly been made before. You overlook the patent fact that the examination fees are collected in January and February and the payments to the Examiners are made after the publication of the results, in other words, in July and August. There is consequently a cash balance on paper on June 30, 1919, but against that balance must be debited the liabilities already incurred for examinations which have been conducted in due course. There is another statement in your letter which is equally, if not more, misleading. You actually profess to make out that the examination expenses have in recent years diminished rather than increased. This allegation is wholly devoid of truth. As already explained, examination expenses are incurred from time to time, and payments are made to examiners and other persons concerned after close of the examination and publication of the results. Consequently, the expenses for one set of examinations cannot be ascertained by a superficial glance at the figures in the Budget estimates for a particular year. You may be surprised to hear, for instance, that the examination expenses during 1918-19 amounted to Rs. 3,72,313; the estimate for 1919-20 was Rs. 3,61,100, but the actuals for 1919-20 have already reached the high figure Rs. 3,94,528. To put it plainly, there has been in one year an increase of Rs. 77,315. It surpasses the comprehension of ordinary men how any public servant with the faintest knowledge of the present economic conditions could seriously come to the conclusion that a vast system of examinations may be conducted for less expenditure now than before.

INEVITABLE INCREASES.

The letter under reply well illustrates the danger inseparable from an attempt to interpret the figures in a Budget Estimate without full knowledge of all their implications, there is, however, a far more serious objection to the line of argument adopted in your letter. In the letters of the University dated the June 16, 1919, and September 6, 1920, it was pointed out that, apart the expenses directly incurred in connection with the conduct of examinations, the cost of management of the general department of the University had substantially increased and was liable to further increase in the immediate future. It was mentioned that the Vice-Chancellor and (Syndicate had been obliged to grant some increase of salary to every member of the clerical staff and to every menial in the service of the University. It was further expained that the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate had found themselves considerably embarrased by the time-scale which had been so liberally adopted by the Government and which was not unnaturally what their employees expected. It was also emphasised that the employees of the University who had to deal with such responsible and confidential matters as the conduct of examinations on an extensive scale should, as far as practicable be kept above want. It was also stated that the employees in the University Press had been granted increases of salary and allowance with a view to avert a strike and thus to avoid the deadlock which had resulted in the Government Press. As a further illustration of inevitable increase of expenditure in the general department of the University, it was mentioned that the cost of publication of the University Calender had increased from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 26,000. Your letter under reply conveniently ignores these facts for the obvious reason that they militate against the position taken up by you. As regards one of these matters it may be mentioned that the salary of the supervising staff and establishment in the general department of the University has risen from Rs. 85,689 in the year 1918-19 to

(Continued on next page.)

CAN WE FORGET AND FORGIVE?

INTERVIEWS WITH THE VICEROY

LALA LAJPAT RAI NOT INVITED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, April 18.

It is unofficially stated that, besides two members of the Executive Council and the Minister, the following were among others interviewed by His Excellency the Viceroy during his brief visit to Lahore:—The Hon. Mr. Butler, President of Legislative Council, Raja Narendra Nath, Mr. Manohar Lal, Mian Shaw Nawaz, Sardar Mehtab Singh, Deputy President of the Council, Bawa Khan Singh Bedi, Nawab Fateh Ali Khan Qizilbash, Bakshi Sohan Lal M.L.A., the Hon. Sir Zulfiqar Khan and Sir Umar Hyat Khan.

In this connection the "Tribune" regrets that Lala Lajpat Rai, the one man who by common consent can be said to represent the feeling of the entire province, was not invited for an interview and says that those responsible for making selections quietly and deliberately left him out.

HOW TO FORGET?

RELEASE MARTIAL LAW PRISONERS.

SAND AWAY PUNJAB MISCHANTS.

Commenting the Viceroy's visit to the Punjab and his advice to Indians to "forget and forgive" the "Leader," in the course of an editorial says:—

We cannot say on a perusal of the speech whether the new Viceroy will reopen the Punjab question, but it is eminently desirable that he should pay heed to the strong feeling that exists about the release of the remaining martial law prisoners who were sentenced after the farce of a trial. If a veil is to be drawn over the tragic memories of the past we think the remaining victims of the regime of terror should either be released, or should be regularly tried and given a fair opportunity of defending themselves. We are sure that the safety of the provinces or of India will not be endangered if the small number of men who are undergoing imprisonment are let off. The moral effect of such an act of clemency is calculated to improve the situation and to make the task of pacification easier. Then there remain the obnoxious officers who are still in service. Their presence is a constant irritant. Is it not at least possible to send them away to some other sphere of activity? It is not out of any vindictive feeling that we are led to make these suggestions but the strength of public feeling on the subject necessitates the taking of the aforesaid measures in order that one of the most important factors of the present day discontent may be removed and the dawn of internal peace brought nearer.

WANTED SOMETHING TANGIBLE.

The "Tribune", in the course of an article on the same topic, says:—

We should be false to ourselves if we did not tell His Excellency in the plainest terms we can find that the solution of the Punjab question does not lie and cannot be found in the direction in which it has been officially sought so far, and in which His Excellency himself, it seems, has been advised to look for it. No mere words and the people to obliterate the memory of the appeal to past and to "forgive and forget" will take us very far. If such a course would have solved the problem, the appeal could have been solved at least a two months before now. To no appeal could India, with her traditional Royal Highness and her devotion to the cordial case, to be inclined to respond more than to the more whole-heartedly generous appeal made in a famous speech at Delhi by the oldest member of the Royal family.

And yet the appeal made by His Royal Highness, while it touched the hearts of all who heard him and, we may add, also of all who read it, did not solve the Punjab problem. That fact by itself constitutes a lesson and a warning of which His Excellency will doubtless take head. The plain fact is that India has been asking for a definite, tangible thing, and it scarcely to be expected that she will be satisfied with any amount of expression of sympathy, however, sincere or warm, until she has had the thing on which she has set her heart. It is only when she has had it that the shadow of Amritsar, to which both the Duke and the Viceroy so feelingly referred, will recede into the background and its place will be taken by that mutual understanding, that sense of equal comradeship between the British and the Indians, on which the future welfare of both England and India so largely depends.

SWAMI SATYA DEO.

TO DISOBEY MARTIAL ORDER ON MAY 1.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, April 19.

Swami Satya Deo of Almora has announced his intention of disobeying on the 1st May the order under section 144 Cr.P.C. passed against him.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS IN CONFERENCE.

REVIEW OF PAST YEAR'S ACTIVITIES.

LANCASHIRE'S AGITATION CONDEMNED.

INDIAN LABOUR PROBLEM.

SUGGESTION FOR JOINT BOARD OF EMPLOYERS AND MEN.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association was held yesterday at the Association Hall, Graham's Building, Fort, Bombay, under the presidency of Mr. Rehemtulla Currimbhoy.

The annual report of the Committee of the Association, dealing on the work of the Association and the trade situation during the year ended 31st December last, was placed before members who approved and adopted it unanimously.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH

The chairman in moving the adoption of the annual report of the Committee of the Association made a very lengthy speech in the course of which he covered all grounds of current commercial topics. He said it was a matter of great satisfaction to them that while the Textile Industry was passing through a state of depression in other parts of the world, they should have a continuance of prosperity. Though the prospects for the next year were not so bright as the present one, he believed they were in a fairly strong position.

After referring to the question of wages and labour, when mention was made that there was a comparative freedom from labour difficulties since April 1920 which might be "attributed to the conciliatory attitude shown both by the employers and the employees, the Chairman touched on the Housing scheme. He said:—

HOUSING SCHEME.

"Speaking last year on the Housing question, on your behalf, I had promised the Government that if any reasonable scheme were put forward, the Millowners of Bombay would contribute their share. Sir George Lloyd's Government is to be congratulated for having tackled this important question, and for having floated one of the largest Provincial Loans to the amount of 9 Crores of Rupees. Our assistance was asked for, and has been generously furnished. We might well claim a little credit in the success of this Loan, for we contributed between 3½ to 4 crores to the whole amount. After this I hope we shall not be accused of having failed in our duty. I believe this Department has been entrusted to capable hands, and considering the difficulties the Government have to face, it has made good progress. May I ask our representative on the Advisory Board, Mr. Petit, to urge the construction of the fifty thousand tenements first, so that our workmen may be accommodated in premises near the Mills. This might incidentally solve the problem of working by two shifts of eight hours each, for which some of our Members are anxious.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

"The begnning of this year marked the inauguration of the new Legislative Councils, at the hands of H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught. The Legislative Assembly has had a very auspicious start, and its work so far has been conducted in a spirit of conciliation and goodwill, which augurs very well for the future. And here I would like to express our best thanks to Government for having given us a representation on the Provincial Council and the Legislative Assembly, any my personal thanks to you for having returned me as your Representative. The Sessions this year had to deal with many questions connected with our industry, such as ratification of the Washington Conference conventions, and recommendations, the amendment of the Factory Act, and the Budget for the current year. Our views on the Washington Conference conventions are embodied in the Report. I regret to say the question of fixing the age-limit for young persons was carried against the wishes of the employers of Labour. The question having been decided, I wish the Bombay Municipality would now hurry on with the work of compulsory education at the earliest opportunity, so that children under the age of twelve may receive some education.

BUDGET AND LANCASHIRE AGITATION.

"In regard to the Budget, which disclosed a very heavy deficit for the year the important question was the raising of Import Duty from 7½ to 11 per cent. This proposal merely to secure necessary revenue to meet the deficit has brought to the surface a most objectionable form of agitation set up by Lancashire. This is not a new question. The sympathy with the Indian consumer on the part of Lancashire manufacturers took the form for all these years in the past of having coarse cloth produced locally by Indian factories for poor people subjected to Excise Duty. This Excise Duty has not been justified on any ground at all and was absolutely spiteful, since it is well known that cloth and yard produced in Indian factories do not compete with those produced in Lanchasire, and it has been admitted by a Cabinet Minister in the House of Commons that the sphere of competition till 1917 was only two per cent. This evil influence of Lanchahire on the Tariff Policy of this Country was felt again in the year 1916 when the general Customs was raised from 5 to 7½ per cent, but the tariff on imported piece-goods into India was retained at 3½ per cent. This was done inspite of the fact that more money was wanted, and even the Salt Duty, which hits the poorest class of people in India, had to be raised in order to secure more money. In 1917 Mr. Austin Chamberlain managed to suppress their agitation because England wanted financial assistance from India. In the present issue, Lancashire had the effrontery to suggest an increase in the Excise Duty, which has been condemned, on all hands, as an unjust and inequitous tax on the poor people, and the continuation or revival of the Excess Profits Duty. In justification press a desire to show sympathy for the inpires desire to show sympathy for the interests of the poor Indian consumer.

"We are fortunate in having at this juncture a strong Secretary of State in Mr. Montagu. What his successors in Office will be like one cannot say. We ourselves are free from any selfish or spiteful motive in the suggestion we make to our Government. Our suggestion that the Duty should be raised from 11 to 12½ per cent. was not intended as a counterblast to Manchester, as is stated in certain quarters, but it was in order to enable the Indian Exchequer to collect more revenue to relieve the deficit which I am convinced will be much greater than what was shown in the Budget. The Finance Member has calculated the Exchange at 1s, 8d, which we may not see and he has not allowed sufficiently for reduced imports owing to the depression of trade in his calculation of the Revenue under the head of Customs. It has been suggested that the new duties will lead to protection for the local Textile Industry, but it must not be forgotten that those responsible for the starting of new Textile Concerns will have to pay an additional Duty of 2½ per cent. It also penalises the existing by taxing any additional plant which may be on order as well as stores and other supplies for weaving which were till now on the free list. A levy on these articles appears to me to be a phenomenon of donble taxation, and I am sorry that Government have failed to appreciate this issue, or to see the justice of our contention. I hope the next Session of the Legislative Assembly at the time of the introduction of next Budget will put this anomaly right and replace these articles on the free list. I am glad to say that the proposal to impose the Silver Duty was also votood by the Legislative Assembly, and, rightly so, as it would have been harmful to the general interests of the Country and incidentally it would have had a bad effect on our Yarn Trade with China.

FISCAL COMMISSION; PROTECTION AND IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

"As announced the other day, the Fiscal Commission is coming this cold season to report on the question of Imperial Preference and Protection. Its Constitution has not yet been decided upon, but in view of the importance of our industry I trust the Government will see their way to have a representative of ours on it. I hope the Government are aware of the views of this Association about the Japanese competition, and especially about the large imports, free of any Duty, of Japanese yarn of those counts which are and could be produced in this country. The appointment of such a Commission was suggested twelve months back. It may take some years, (though I hope not) before this Commission reports, and its recommendations are acted upon, and in this meantime this Country is allowed to be a dumping ground for subsidised foreign stuff. Why is it that this Country should hopelessly suffer in this manner? Why should England impose on India a policy of Free Trade when deep and lasting harm is being done to our interests while England herself is fast withdrawing from her adherance to this doctrine? Throughout the War, there have been numerous occasions when Free Trade principles have been abandoned, as in the case of the Dye Industry in the United Kingdom; and there is now an influential movement on foot to lecy a 33 1/3 per cent. Duty on Magnetos and other products which are competing with goods of English production. England is free to settle her own policy, and, in my opinion, this Country should have an equally free hand. So far as India is concerned, on this question, there are few dissentient voices in this country. Mr. Montagu himself admitted in this connection that "he rarely met with an Indian who believed in any doctrine excepting protection." Mr. Bonar Law, the great statesman who has just retired from public life, in the course of discussion.—I believe in the House of Commons in the year 1912—said that India knew that Free Trade was not for India's benefit, and that it was mere hypocrisy for Englishmen to say that it was for her benefit. Lord Crew, the then Secretary of State, replied that it was wrong for a man in the position of Mr. Bonar Law to say so as it would have prejudicial effect in India. Mr. Bonar Law maintained that what he had said was correct, but that he wanted India to be a free trading country as her markets were of great value to England and this was asked from India in return for services rendered. In other words, India was to be a land for exploitation for other Countries. This, gentlemen, we are determined not to permit.

"The question of vital importance which is coming before the Fiscal Commission is that of Imperial Preference, and I am sure you will agree with me that we cannot possibly accept this principle of Imperial Preference so long as we see manifestations of such anti-Indian feeling, and of such hostility at the hands of Lancashire. On the other hand if we are satisfied that the interests of India as a whole will not suffer, tha we have complete reciprocity and countervailing advantages, that we enjoy freedom of trade and transit and movement in the Empire, then this Association will have no objection in accepting Imperial Preference as a basis of the Tariff Policy of the Country."

Mr. Currimbhoy then referred to the Federation of Indian Industries, coal and cotton Trade, and concluded by thanking the Secretary Mr. C. B. Sayer and the staff for the ready help and assistance they had rendered him whenever called upon,

MR. J. A. KAY.

Mr. J. A. Kay seconding the proposal as the in-coming chairman of the Association for the current year said their chairman had so thoroughly and ably covered the events of last year that there remained little to be said by him. He would however like to add a few remarks about Labour. They all knew the efforts which were being made in many directions to organize Labour Unions in this country and though they would welcome properly constructed unions, they must be careful not to encourage those institutions whose leaders' only concern was wages and hours of work and who had their eyes fixed upon political abstractions rather than problems of every-day importance. Trade unionism was in its infancy in this country and he considered call for very careful consideration, for though they as a body would appreciate anything done for the betterment of their employees they could not for a moment tolerate political institutions brought into being under the label of Labour for such institutions made precarious all plans for the industrial future, an example of which as their chairman had demonstrated.

He then expressed a sense of thankfulness to the members for the honour they had done him in electing him their Chairman for the present year.

MR C. N. WADIA.

Mr. C. N. Wadia supporting the proposal referred in detail to the cotton situation "as recently as a month ago", and several reasons for the failure of the contracts Board to accomplish its task, and said:—

"To remedy the present chaos and put the trade on sound footing it was absolutely necessary to (1) Have one single contract to be known as East Indian contract available for every month in the year and against which any Indian Cotton may be tendered at differences fixed by the controlling body from time to time for the particular growth tendered. .2) To limist membership to firms dealing as principals in cotton, and admit only one person of that firm as a member. To compel him to deposit at least Rs. 10 000 as a guarantee of his good faith (3) To stop Cutcha Khandy. (4) To compel the small bazaar broker who is in fact a jobber to trade only through his broker and not admit him as a member of the Clearing House. (5) Strict qualification for admittance to the Clearing House to be laid down.

LACK OF COHESION.

"The Board had sufficiently wide powers to enable it to remedy the faults mentioned and to carry on the above proposals; but lack of cohesion in the trade is more than anything else responsible for the difficulties that arise. If the consuming element, together with the producing element, would agree to view the matters from each other's point, there is no reason why the present Board should not be transferred into an Association with the charter, with a mandate to put the trade in order on the above lines.

Since writing the above his attention had been drawn to a scheme, suggested by a Committee composed of representatives of various Associations engaged in the trade. The scheme was far from ideal in his opinion but it went a long way towards remedying the many of the evils to which he had already referred; and whilst in agreement with the minute of dissent made by Mr. Rahimtula Currimbhoy who represented their interests on the Committee, he did not think it was advisable that as a body they should veto the entire scheme, but rather that if the other sections of the Trade approved the scheme, they should accept the same as a compromise and endeavour to educate the members of the Association when formed into thinking along their lines.

SIR D. F. WACHA.

Sir Dinshaw Watch whilst further supporting the proposal said that when the world was upside down, when the exports were declining, he was afraid the days of adversity for them were coming. They must be alive to the labour question of the future. The mill-owners had done their best not to give only a living wage to their workers but to give them a sufficient remuneration. Now they must have a joint board where the representatives of both employers and employees could discuss and determine the question of common interest to both parties. But the difficulty lay in getting the representatives of the employees who were not educated nor were able to understand their own interests. They were now guided by only self-interested outsiders. No doubt Trade Unions were there: but he was afraid it would take a long, long time before trade unions were matured in this country. Now, the only solution of the problem seemed to him to be education. Concluding he said it was a great pity that so long their mills could not be extended. Unless they entended their machinery the situation of the poorer classes would be miserable. He then paid a glowing tribute of praise to the energy, diligence and sagacity of the out-going Chairman.

SMYRNA AND ANATOLIA RELIEF FUND.

TWO DONATIONS OF RS. 10,000 EACH

The Hon. Secretary of the Khilafat Committee of India writes:—

"It is very gratifying to announce the worthy contributions of Rs. 10,000 each, from His Holiness Sayedana Mulla Taher Saifuddin and the Katchi Khatri Jamaat of Bombay towards the relief of the sufferers of Smyrna and Anatolia."

MR. CHOTANI.

ACKNOWLEDGES RECEIPT OF REMITTANCE.

The Hon. Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee of India writes:—

"The Central Khilafat Committee of India has received the following cables from Seth Chotani from England.

(1) "Received second remittance five thousand. Shahbahs, forwarded Rome. Medical advice compels Karlsbad treatment few weeks. Can always return London, if progressive situation demands presence. However, if you want me there I am at your disposal. Ansari, Qazi on Continent, leaving Marseilles 'Caledonia' thirtieth."

(2) "Received both remittances five thousand each, forwarded both Jami Boy, Rome, sent one thousand Taufiqq Pasha, Astumboul. Trying depart Karlsbad end this week."

MR. SYED HASSAN IMAM IN BOMBAY.

DEFERS TO MAKE PUBLIC STATEMENT

The Hon. Secretary of the Khilafat Committee of India writes:—

Mr. Syed Hassan Imam accompanied by Mrs. Imam, daughter and son landed today in Bombay by the steamship Sicilia and was received at the Ballard Pier by Maulana Shaukat Ali, Mr. Monzzam Ali and the Khilafat Office workers and garlanded. He was unable to stay in Bombay on account of his proceeding directly to Simla on H. E. the Viceroy's invitation and departed by B. B. & C. I. mail train at 3 p.m. At the Colaba Station he was given a hearty send-off by Maulana Shaukat Ali, and Moazzam Ali and was garlanded by Mian Ahmed Haji Jan Mohamed Chotani. He has deferred to make a public statement regarding the result and activities of the Khilafat Delegation. All what was humanly possible in the way of conveying the message and demands of the Indian Musalmans and the people of India to the British Premier and the Cabinet in England has been done. So far the temper and the attitude of the British Premier does not warrant any hope of the Muslim demands being conceded in full.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 19.

There has been less activity in the market to-day. Coal shares still are in good inquiry but sellers are not keen to operate. Many shares are in daily inquiry but scrip is not forthcoming. The jute section was comparatively quiet but late in the afternoon Anglo-India were inquired for. Cotton shares opened steady but registered a drop of Rs. 10 during the course of the day with a recovery at the close. This section of the market was quieter than has been the case recently. The miscellaneous section was quieter with no feature of special interest. Following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Aurrung 10-14, Bokaro and Ramgurh 25-8, Burrakur (pref) 96 s.l., Ghusick 25, Imperial 11-4, Karanpura 17-10, Marine "A" 13, Neetooria 12-4 North-West (contry) 41 prem. Parasea 8-4, s.l., Patmohna 1 2-12, Seebpore 40-4 prem, Seetarampore 20-4, Western 10.

Jute:—Barnagore 112, Century 8, Clive 195 s.l., Dalhousie 399, Empire 49-8 sl., Fort Gloster 760. Fort William 338, Gourepore 824-8 s.l., Howrah 40-4, Hooghly 86, Kamarhatty 754, Kanknarrah 437-8 s.l., Kelvin 740 s.l., Kinnison 889-9 and 894-8 s.l. Northbrook 59 and 59,8 s.l., Reliance 40 and 40-12 s.l., Standard 462-8 and 455 s.l. Union 645 s.l.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo Oriental Navigation 23, Agra United Mills 7-6, Allahabad Bank (pref) 90 and 91 s.l. Bengal Paper 89. Behar Tannery 5-4, British India Tobacco 5, British India Corporation (ord.) 11 s.l. and (def' 15-8, Burmah Finance and Mining 5-8 s.l., Calcutta Industrial Bank 5-4 discount, Carew and Coy. 70, Central Provinces Cement 7-12, Dunbar Cotton 422, G. McKenzie and Co. 8-8, Imperial Bank contry 290 and rights 150 prem, Hatirkool Oil 9-12, Hume Pipes 11, Indo Burmah Tin 6-8, Indian Standard Wagon 70, Premier Oil 7-12 Russa Engineering 112, Spences Hotel 12-4, Somastipore Sugar 14-4, Sphere Insurance 4-4, Tata Industrial Bank 6-6 discount (public auction), Walford Motor Transport Coy 6.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 57-2 and small lots at Rs. 57-8. War Bonds short loans at 100, 1925 at 99-10 and 1928 at 99-14.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

(Continued from Previous page.

Rs. 1,18,785 in the year 1919-20, and a further increase is unavoidable during the current and succeeding year. It may also be a surprise for you to learn that whereas Rs. 1,500 a year was previously found sufficient for the purchase of parchment for diplomas to successful graduates, the University has had to pay Rs. 7,500 to the Stationary Department during the current year for supply of the same article.

POST-GRADUATE DEPARTMENT.

The Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate are convinced that any impartial reader of the correspondence which has passed between the University and your Department on the subject under consideration will be satisfied that the request of the University has been refused on manifestly untenable grounds. There is one other topic which figures largely in your letter and cannot be ignored. The tone of your letter creates the impression that you make a grievance that large sums of money are spent of the current income of the University for the development of post-graduate studies. This has not come as a surprise upon the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate. The attitude of hostility which you have consistently maintained towards the development of higher studies in the University has by this time become widely known. The steps to which recourse was taken, though ineffectually, during the early months of 1914, for the restriction, if not suppression of post-graduate studies, are not quite unknown and may have to be narrated in full on another occasion. The steps which were subsequently taken for the same purpose down to 1917 are set out in the correspondents which was published by the University along with the minutes of the Senate dated January 4, 1920. The attitude taken up by you towards the recommendations for the unification of post-graduate studies outlined by the post-graduate Committee which was appointed by the Government of India in 1916, is also no secret: indeed, you did not hesitate to describe the new system as an "imperium in imperio" in a paper submitted to and published by the University Commission. You have also in recent letters to the University made not very friendly references to the Post-graduate Department, for instance, in the letter dated September 2, 1919, about the suspension of the grant for the Minto Professorship, and the letter dated October 22, 1919, suggesting further increase of tuition fees paying by post-graduate students. It has been over-looked, however, that the development of post-graduate teaching is now one of the statutory duties of the University, and that Section 44 of Chapter XI of the Regulations contemplates further grants for the purpose by the Senate in addition to the minimum contribution of one-third of the fees realised from candidates for the Matriculation, Intermediate, B.A., and B.Sc. examinations.

REVOLUTIONARY PROPOSALS.

There is consequently no escape from the position that the Post-graduate Department, however much it may be disliked, has now a statutory basis under regulations framed by the Senate and duly sanctioned by the Government of India.

There are two further statements in your letter which cannot be passed over in silence. You express the hope that the new authority for the control of secondary and intermediate education will be in working order before the year 1922. It would be interesting to know whether at the date when this hope was expressed your department was already aware of the decision of the Secretary of State on the proposals submitted for his approval by the Government of India. Your letter also makes reference to the grave objections which were publicly expressed at the time when the proposal for the increase of fees was previously made. It is some satisfaction to be assured that public opinion is sometimes taken into account for, it is not quite unknown that your Government submitted for the approval of the Secretary of State revolutionary proposals for educational reform which would have materially restricted the facilities for expansion and development of secondry and university education in this province, and that this course was adopted notwithstanding the almost universal public disapprobation of the scheme as outlined in the Resolution of your Government, dated January 27, 1920.

LACK OF COURTESY.

Your letter also lays stress on the fact that the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate pressed their request for sanction to an increase of fees with some degree of reluctance; they desire me to assure you that their reluctanse was not on account of any doubt they entertained as to the propriety or necessity for their proposal, on the other hand, their disinclination was to the fact that their recommendations had been on previous occasions treated with lack of courtesy, if not positive hostility. The Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate cannot but feel on a review of the history of this correspondence that the attitude taken up by your department towards the University has not been altogether of a sympathetic character. The first letter of the University was dated June 16, 1919. Notwithstanding repeated reminders no reply was vouchsafed till October 22, 1919, the reason for refusal set out in that letter was by no means convincing and was based on a recommendation of the University Commission whose report had been signed on March 18, 1919, and had been in the hands of your department for more than seven months. The subsequent letter of the University was dated September 6 1920 and in spite of reminders, no reply was sent till December, 4 1920, New grounds not mentioned in the letter of October 22, 1919 were manufactured in the interval to justify the refusal of the request of the University. These arguments must be treated as after-thoughts, and when they are analysed, they turn out to be neither based on reason nor founded on facts.

The Vice Chancellor and Syndicate do not desire to conceal their opinion that treatment of the University in this fashion is calculated neither to command respect nor to inspire confidence.

SERVICES OVERSEAS.

THOSE RESERVED FOR MEN.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., April 19.

In consequence of passing of the Sex Disqualification Removal Act 1919, Civil Service Commissioners have issued a regulation reserving to men all posts in the following services overseas other than posts for which women may be specially recruited:—

Diplomatic Consular Services, Government Services of Colonies and Portectorates to which the appointments are made in the United Kingdom and His Majesty's Civil Services in India. All the posts in the Commercial, Diplomatic and Trade Commissioner Services are also reserved for men with the exception of the Chief Clerkship in the Trade Commissioners Offices.

PILFERAGE OF GOODS.

RECOMMENDATION OF SHIPPING COMMITTEE.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., April 19.

The Interim Report by the Committee of the Chamber of Shipping on pilferage of goods in transit emphasises the fact that average claims paid by seven different steamship companies engaged in the same trade ranged from twenty-one pence to sixty-two pence per ton of cargo. The report says that there is evidence of divergence mainly due to varying practices which are followed on board the ship with regard to tallying and watching the cargo.

The report recommends an efficient control and supervision of loading and discharging by ships' officers or other members of the ships' company also a stricter scrutiny of persons and conveyances entering and leaving dock areas and a more exacting system of goods passes for merchandise to be removed from docks.

EMPIRE'S NAVAL DEFENCE.

PREMIER MASSEY ON ANOTHER WAR.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 19.

A message from Anckland states that Mr Massey, Premier, referring to the business at the forthcoming Premiers' Conference said that one of the most important matters to be discussed was naval defence especially in the Pacific. He was sure that the Empire would go through another war and that it should be prepared. He would not commit the country to an unavoidable heavy expense but the time was approaching when New Zealand would have to assist in keeping up the Imperial Navy. The Government's policy should provide for the full share of maintenance.

FRENCH STEAMER SERVICES TO FOR EAST.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 19.

A Paris message states that the Report on the Bill concerning steamer services to the Far East, Australasia, East Africa and the Eastern Mediterranean states that the Messageries Maritimes Company shall not be bound to make a branch service from Colombo to Calcutta via Pondicherry as the company has created the free right to direct commercial service from France to India but in the event of stoppage of this service the former branch of the service must be re-established.

ALLAHABAD DISTRICT CONFREENCE.

SESSIONS ON MAY 10, 11 AND 12

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, April 19.

The Allahabad District conference will be held here on 10th, 11th and 12th May. Mr. Mohamad Ali has accepted the Presidentship, and Messrs. Gandhi, Shaukat Ali, Lala Lajpat Rai, C. R. Das are expected to be present.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 19.

Western disturbance has caused local rain in Kashmir and a few falls in north-west frontier province. Rainfall also occurred nearly general in Central Burma and local in Mysore, Malabar and Madras Deccan while there have been a few falls in Assam, Bengal, south Hyderabad, south-coast Madras and north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are: Toungoo three inches, Maymyo, Sechar, Parachinar, and Hyderabad Deccan a quarter, Chitaldrug one, Coimbatore a half, Bellary three quarters and Muslipatam two.

Forecast:—Some extension in Assam and Bengal and some decrease in Burma.

A Calcutta message of April 19 says:—Exchange: Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling three and eleven sixteenth pence and Demand Bill one shilling three and three fourth pence.

CALCUTTA LETTER.

"M. SC. IN SPINNING WHEEL."

NEW NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, April 14.

The great College of Spinning Wheels and Spinning started some time ago in the house of the late Vidyasagar has withstood the test of time, and has started a "ladies' section." A title is being arranged to make men "M.Sc.'s" in spinning. No text-book, no language is necessary to learn it. The *charka* has its own sweet syllables and dignified language to impart. It has promised the people freedom and food and Bengal is determined to stick to it and be awarded the olive wreath for wisdom and activity. Only a small fee is charged, and the dilapidated but historic house containing Lord Curzon's tablet "Here lived Vidyasagar" is the seat of a little science which makes the bureaucracy suspect evil design in tiny thread.

NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL.

During the past three months innumerable newspapers have been started in Bengal both in English and the vernacular. "Liberty" is being contributed to by no less a man than Mr. Pal and several punches have also seen the light of day. Weekly magazines, daily evening sheets, are spread over the footpaths for sale by non-cooperating students who show their varied nomenclature. It is wrong to predict that all those mushroom growths will have long life. The love of reading other fellows' opinion and the desire to ventilate one's own grievances is now the chief feature in Bengali character, which cannot be satisfied by the writings of a dozen or so of Calcutta's Bengali journalists who change service from the staff to that three times a year. Calcutta's newspapers sadly want in publication of 'others' letters or views in other forms. The want of articles of real literary merit, the lack of first-hand news and an abundance of copied and translated matter make the public's enthusiasm for journalism pass away. They want to come from the paraphrased twilight wherein the papers are veiled into the light of reality. It is thus that novels of Sarat Chunder, Provat Kumar, Jaladhar Sen, Rabindranath Tagore, and the historical books by Brojendra Nath Banerjea continue in an unbroken series of posterity with other able productions of genuine literary merit and all Bengal with admiration while journalism is thrown in the back ground.

PERSISTENT ENERGY.

Mr C. R. Dass is again addressing the students of the colleges and schools at the Mirzapore Park where Gandhi Maharaj once spoke, on the 'Best course for the students at this juncture.' The Non-Cooperationists, who have not joined the colleges, have taken to lecturing in the villages against the ravages of malaria.

BENGAL'S ONLY CRITIC.

Mr. Ramananda Chatterji, Editor of "Probashi" and the "Modern Review", is now considered the only honest critic in vacillating and hypocritic Bengal. He is a Brahmo by religion, but the friend of every body and the real leader of Calcutta journalists, European or Indian. A more powerful weapon to fight the ministers' absurdity or the University's *zooloom* than the "Modern Review" would be hard to find. The "Probashi" says: "Those who were supposed to have worked in an unselfish manner, to-day refuses to work for less than Rs. 5,333. We demand how much they earned before and we want to know the amount of income-tax they paid before! If they have become ministers for the sake of the income, then we are obliged to say that they were never honest patriots!" Of course, it is noteworthy that the daily press which howls at the University or the Government does not attract so much attention as this monthly print. Mr. Chatterji has carried himself to an eminence whence he is encouraging his followers.

Mr. Pal is, however, confined to bed suffering from fever due to counter-irritation caused by a change of attitude regarding Non-Cooperation and all that. It was at Barisal that Sir Bampfylde Fuller as the L.-G. of the unpopular Province of East Bengal showed his "governing power" with the aid of the Gurkhas. Barisal and its speakers have shown great moderation since then.

N.C.O. AND UNIVERSITY.

Sir Ashutosh Mukherji has again been given the Vice-Chancellorship of the Calcutta University which post was occupied during the last few years by "figure head" vice-chancellors to quote the "Pioneer." This was announced at the last Convocation. This may not satisfy Mr. Ramanandа Chatterji, but Sir Ashutosh does not care a two penny damn for anybody's opinion so long as his own reigns supreme. And why should he not be given the post? Show us a better man: when Gandhism swept Calcutta like a hurricane emptying college after college and threatening the very foundation of the University, it was Sir Ashutosh's speech that brought back the boys. The Government must have taken this into consideration that if there be any man in Bengal capable of fighting Gandhi Maharaj's overtures to boys, it is Sir Ashutosh, and they accordingly placed the monarch on his legitimate throne whence he had been hurled before. The insinuating oratory of Sir Ashutosh have brought back the boys, though it must be admitted from a non-Gandhi point of view that the oratory of Pundit Madan Mohun was more helpful in not allowing the U. P. boys to strike at all, or strike in a limited number only. Though the strike has practically ended in Calcutta, apprehensions will always be entertained, and as an inducement it is alleged that 100 per cent. boys will matriculate this year and rumour says that every bad boy of the intermediate class must pass too in the first division, while B.A. Honours will be like black-berries,—berries though they have been in years past. So much so that a headmaster of a Calcutta Government school observed recently to a boy's father who asked him for a good private tutor:—"English-knowing graduates are not to be had in Calcutta!" Whether the passing of all the boys who never learn their lessons is a retrograde policy I cannot say: when once you have been branded with a University diploma offices will be readily available and rich brides too. The backward graduate is then at liberty to give his knowledge a brush and tread a successful walk of life. If they fail, at least some of them, they will swell the number of discontents and make Non-Cooperation eminently successful. So this is an admirable system compared with the stringency and niggardliness in awarding marks at the other Universities.

LORD READING AND BENGAL.

The hotter portion of Bengal have not received very hospitably the advent of the new Viceroyalty, because Lord Hardinge, Lord Minto, Lord Chelmsford were all more or less paraded before appointment as the greatest of statesmen and sympathisers. In truth, India got martial law and internments and a poverty that has deprived the people of sugar and cloth. The graphic picture of the new Viceroy's qualifications will, it is feared, be taken by Bengal as the qualifications of the graduate applicant whose work in the office shatters the hope of his employer. The general impression is that the Reforms have only made a change of names: Imperial Legislative Council, the Council of State, Council, Assembly, are all the same. And the Viceroy will also be the same. Even an Indian Governor has commenced to govern with boundless license and all freedom in political life has vanished in Behar. As soon as the secretaries and the *jo-hookoomwallas* who always show a genuine mastery in the management of India explain to him how he ought to govern, Lord Reading will no longer be considered as an orb of the first magnitude shining in the starlit sky of reformed government. It is already several days since His Excellency has assumed office and Bengal, Behar and many other Provinces have profited by no declaration libe-rating the political suspects from internment or setting free hundreds of men in Behar and the U. P. from the bonds of such and such sections of the I. P. C. The sufferings borne by the families of interned young men, the concealment which youths observe for police prosecutions and remain in unknown regions from their near and dear relations, the almost enforced widowhood of the young woman for lack of an absconding husband guilty of political crime, have been brought nearer to us under the much vaunted new Viceroyalty: these conditions continue now as under other Viceroy. Gloriously does the moderates community maintain faith amid these severe trails but as days pass by we live to see the zealous faith weaken within us and in vain, wait for a message of salvation for the propagation of the gospel of freedom.

THE LIQUOR PROBLEM.

Meanwhile Gandhisim continues to throw a new splendour around the cause of temperance and depreciation of Abkari revenue We already know that Delhi has made comprehensive laws and regulations against the drunkard which provide for cutting off one side of the mustaches 50 strokes from shoe (vide the "Pioneer" dated 10th April) and other fanciful punishments. I am glad to announce that though one-sided mustachism is not in the Bengal Temperance Code, we offer only a nominal punishment, namely besmearing one cheek with lime and another with soot. And the hooligans of Bow Bazar Street, Sealdah, Howrah and even Wellesly Street where temperance is practically unknown have joyfully adopted a doctrine which confer on them the human right to punish every Calcutta drunkard in an honorary capacity. The cultured and aristocratic Calcutta whom neither contempt nor pursuation could make temperate, now no longer is bold enough to make the bottle the goddess of the evening. Gandhism rules with unlisputed sway at the toddy shops too, and the poor forlorn specimens of the society now will have a stomachful of meal at least once a day.

MODERATE "VICTORY!"

The Moderates of Calcutta believe that they have reduced the position of a governor to the condition of serfs, thanks to the reformed council. They have caused Lord Ronaldshay to deliver a very accommodating speech and yield to some of their demands. The power of making a Governor bow to his council is considered a gift of the gods which no mortal could lure down from heaven before the Reforms were inaugurated. I do not know whether Anglo-Indian would consider this calculated to make order and discipline decline rapidly and make respect for the government vanish more and more undermining the foundation of government. But the councillors generally believe that they have ended the continuance of those governing propensities to which former lieutenant-governor had immoderately given themselves up. It has been inferred from traces of evidence that a puffed owl of vanity dances round his mate showing his plumps. Rumour is that the reformed councillors as they dance a jig for joy are now venerated by Moderates as guardians of a vassal population of over-taxed and under-clothed Bengalis.

THE HARTAL OF THE THIRTEENTH.

The Hartal was observed on the 13th very rigidly in Calcutta. Very early in the morning, inhabitants rushed into the vegetable markets to obtain their supplies as it had been proclaimed that by ten o'clock this mighty city would be hermetically sealed. No fish was available anywhere in Calcutta because perishable goods had not been arranged for the day previous vendors doubting wholesale loss. The big shops on the great throghfares had been closed since very early in the morning, except the dispensaries and Serbet shops. It was found necessary to keep open the Serbet shops throughout the day to moisten the lips of the hordes who shouted Gandhi Maharaj ki Jai under a scorching sun.

I was in the front seat of a Burrabazar Tram at 10 a.m., and the sight I witnessed I shall never forget in my life. A crowd of several thousand Marwarees, upcountry men and Bengalis stood in front of the car which was obliged to halt One of the crowd threw his cap at the feet of the driver, and said:—"Khoda ki Kasam, Parmeswar ki Kasam agor tom ghari phin chaloge!" The driver trembled at the sight and said "I shall not even if I lose my appointment!" The vehicular traffic stopped including tramcars and even rickshaws from 10 a.m. and continued throughout the day into the night.

The observation of the Hartal was attended by peaceful demonstrations which consisted of processions and caricatures of reformed gentlemen in the reformed councils, a novel feature no doubt. But you must not judge the Bengali element in the Jallianwalla Hartal by the standard of other Provinces. Here in Calcutta the gravest things are caricatured, and the Bengali mind is psychologically so inclined as to laugh in pain. I think this as a value almost equal to the grave processions and all that.

The Hartal Day in honour of the Jallianwalla martyrs was observed even by the Bengali children at home, who stopped playing that day and said "on this day General Dyer ran amok with the approval of Sir Michael and Lord Chelmsford."

NAGPUR RIOTS.

ENQUIRY BY GOVT. COMMITTEE BEGINS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, April 18.

The Committee appointed by Central Provinces Government to enquire into the circumstances under which the firing occurred at Nagpur on the 28th ultimo, met to-day at 11 a.m. in the Victoria Technical Institute.

Mr. Irwin, District Magistrate referred to the general situation and the serious riot that occurred on the 23rd February in front of the District Court and referred to the inflamatory speeches made from public platforms. "On the night of the 27th March there was the wrecking of liquor shops, and to effect further arrests, in connection with the wrecking of liquor-shops on the previous night, he thought it desirable to send the armed police as a precaution. Mr. Armstrong, District Superintendent of Police asked for the services of a Magistrate to accompany the armed police. Captain Armitage, First Class Magistrate, accompanied the armed police.

Mr. Armstrong referring to several political incidents at Nagpur stated that on Udayaram was to be arrested on the night of the 27th but the police could not arrest him and the city inspector suggested for the armed police as a precaution because the police anticipated disorder. He further stated that the Magistrate must accompany the armed police.

Mr. Felgrade, Sub-Inspector, of Police who was one of the police party stated that as soon as Captain Armitage and his party arrived on the spot, stoning commenced from all sides, and Captain Armitage asked the mob to stop stoning. When Mr. Armitage returned to the motorbuss, with three arrested persons, stoning was very heavy and he heard shots being fired by one. He stated that he did not hear the order of firing but he heard Mr. Armitage ordering his party to cease firing. Witness stated that he saw Mr. Armitage who was with them when they returned in the motorbuss to the Kotwali leaving Sub-Inspector Attaullakhan and his party behind them.

After examing three witnesses the committee adjourned for to-morrow.

REFUSING TO WORK AS CENSUS SUPERVISOR

CHARGE AGAINST A GOVT. SERVANT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, April 18.

Rai Saheb Kailash Chander Das, Registrar of Education and Municipal Department of the Bihar and Orissa Secretariat, is being prosecuted before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Patna under section (10) A of Indian Census Act, 1920 for alleged refusal to work as supervisor. It is stated that the Rai Saheb resigned his supervisorship as a result of the appointment of a subordinate in his office as Charge-Superintendent for census work over him. As the resignation was not withdrawn after the desirability of withdrawal was pointed out to him, it was considered a dereliction of duty on his part as a Government servant, and sanction was accorded by the District Magistrate for his prosecution.

Mr. S. N. Jha, Court Inspector appears for the prosecution and Mr. P. K. Sen, Bar-at-Law with Sachindranath Bose, who appears for the defendant, appeared before the Magistrate this morning and applied for the adjournment of the case as it was essential for the defence to call Mr. Hallet, Secretary to Government and some other important officials as witnesses. The case was adjourned to the 3rd May.

INDIA'S "REPRESENTATIVE."

A "SUCCOURER OF BUREAUCRACY."

Commenting on the Hon. Mr. Sastri's nomination to the Imperial Conference, the "Hindu" says:

Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, having had greatness thrust upon him in spite of a protesting modesty, has lost no time in justifying his selection. When Lala Lajpat Rai delivered his tremendous indictment of the Moderates he could hardly have expected that his charges could soon be proven to the hilt from the antics of one who is if not the high priest of the expectant fraternity at least one of its shining lights. It is a strange characteristic of Moderate mentality that their much-vaunted "co-operation" should express itself essentially in a morbid craving to foul their own nest. Their new-found sense of responsibility is mainly indicated by a prompt jettisoning of all the principles that they had hitherto preached on a hundred platforms. Moderates who thundered in periods of well-rounded eloquence calmly consent to make themselves parties, on their accession to places of power, to acts that not so long ago roused them into indignant verbiage. They lose no opportunity of out-heroding Herod in their denunciation of agitation. And yet none so indignant as they at the slightest hint that their conduct is not all that is entirely proper and patriotic. It is not necessary to paint them blacker than they are and ascribe to them all the disqualifications of the anti-Christ, to show that at the present moment the Moderates, with their fatal pliability, their readiness to please officialdom and their lack of faith in their own countrymen, are an even greater menace to the country's progress than is the bureaucracy. It was because he recognised this fact clearly that Lala Lajpat Rai, a man not generally given to superlatives in invective, felt constrained to talk as he did of the Moderates who are now so busily engaged in standing in their country's light. He has incurred much violent abuse from the Moderate Press for his frankness. Mr. Sastri of course does not abuse. He has discovered that mere abuse of an opponent is not effective, as "New India" and Mrs. Besant are beginning to learn by painful experience, unless there is something to wax abusive over. And in the present case the Lalaji has too strong a case to be effectively met by what Mr Punch would call "dual personalities." Mr. Sastri therefore falls back upon one of his well-known and much appreciated impersonations of Uriah Heap and turns the other cheek to the smiter. As our readers can find out for themselves in the interview extracted elsewhere, he "believes his (Mr. Lajpat Rai's) temperament will never allow him to be just or charitable to that (Moderates) class." All that can be said of that is, if the Moderates are fairly represented by leaders like Mr. Sastri the odium they incur is more their own misfortune than the fault of their critics and it is a little beside the point to talk of this or that man's temperament when it is clear that it is not individual critics alone but the great mass of public opinion which stands aghast at the Moderates' phenomenal display of "political sagacity." As we have said we have no desire to call into question the honesty of their motives or the sincerity of their patriotism. We are only concerned with the objective aspect of those motives and that patriotism. These men who shout out from the house-tops their sorrow at the development of strange methods of agitation are rapidly developing into most useful assets for the bureaucracy; and of a goodly company among whom it would be invidious to discriminate Mr. Sastri stands out as the unfailing prop of the bureaucracy in times of tribulation. In awkward situations its distress is always alleviated by the sight of Mr. Sastri standing by in "shining armour", and Mr. Sastri whatever other achievements he may place to his credit can always claim the proud title of succourer of bureaucracy in distress, a title not the chance offspring of an isolated instance but one tested and proven time and again. That its interests should be safest in the hands of such a man in the coming Imperial Conference naturally goes without saying.

At a time when the tax-payer is groaning under an intolerable military burden, when there is a call everywhere for reduction of that burden, Mr. Sastri in the plenitude of his wisdom opines that the burden is justified because of the Non-Cooperation movement. We can understand Mr. Sastri's motive which, as all his motives are, are clear as crystal. But if it was necessary to damn Non-Cooperation could it not have been done otherwise than by blessing our military burden? And the outrageousness of his statement is intensified when one finds that he is frankly unable to give any reason for his conclusion, except that that is what he feels in the obscure recesses of his inner consciousness. We cannot conceive a greater misfortune to this country than that it should be misrepresented at a most important crisis of the Empire's history by a man who has so little sense of responsibility that he carries the petty spite and his small-souled party terminology into matters of Imperial concern. It was said of the Austrians that they had a genius for defeat. It may be said with equal justice of Mr. Sastri that he has a genius for surrender and this is the man, who is nowhere less honoured or viewed with more distrust than in his own Presidency, who is entrusted with a task that might well tax the resources of the ablest, most determined and most patriotic of Indian statesmen And yet that he will create a good impression upon his colleagues is as certain as that India will have to pay for his personal triumphs. Surrenders are not always unprofitable. It is necessary for public opinion to make itself felt with no uncertain voice and demonstrate that Mr. Sastri, repudiated in Madras by the Non-Brahmins and by the vast mass of public opinion here and elsewhere, is the nominee of the bureaucracy and represents nobody but himself and that august body. In trying to show that his selection was not entirely undeserved Mr. Sastri in the course of the interview urges it will be seen, that even if the choice had been left to the Legislature he would have had a chance of election. We miss Mr. Sastri's blushful modesty in this assertion. We do not say he had no chance of election. Stranger things have happened and the good fairy which through his career has usefully supplemented his mediocre deserts might have once again stood him in good stead. But a man who could not obtain the sufferings of a vast majority of graduates in an election to the local University Senate as against a comparatively little known and youthful rival and who even with the restricted franchise for the Council of State managed to slip in an inglorious third must be either blind to facts or be gifted with a more than normal proportion of native cheek to claim that he is a "representative" in the ordinary sense of the word. Mr. Sastri, the representative of India at the Imperial Conference, is the "accident of an accident." and would be well advised not to arrogate to his position or his choice an importance greater than they can support. Meanwhile, the long-suffering country can only watch with scepticism tinged with bitterness the latest example of the making of a statesman out of the most unpromising material.

WILL HE ALLOW HIMSELF TO BE BAMBOOZLED.

"Ditcher" writes in "Capital":—

Mr. Sastri may not be at Simla for the autumn session of the Council of State, and it is a curious question whether he will be of more use to his country in the Imperial Cabinet in London. If the latter institution is to be dominated by the representatives of the Dominions I am afraid India will have to take a back seat in spite of all the fairs and the graces of the dominie from Madras. There is such nauseous cant spoken and written about the Colonial attitude towards India, and the only purpose it serves is to embitter Indian Nationalists and cause them to mock. The major Colonies, such as Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa are irrevocably committed to the "White" policy. No amount of blarney will convince the intelligent Indian that in that condition there can be for him or his fellow-countrymen true equality and fraternity in those portions of the Empire. British statesmen readily sympathise with him but they dare not push the plea for unreserved reciprocity to its logical conclusion, for to do so would mean a whole-sale cutting of the painter. Mr. Sastri is even now being denounced by Indian extremists as a political suicide. If he allows himself to be bamboozled in London he will find on his return to India that all that will be left to him will be to take in his sign and become Sanyasi. If on the contrary he stands out against the "White" policy like "Athanasius Contra Mundum" he will have a good chance of regaining his lost prestige.

CRUSADE AGAINST BOLSHEVISM.

CARRIED ON BY AFGHAN MULLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, April 18.

Information reaches here to the effect that in the towns of Merv and Bairam Ali in Russian Turkistan the Afghan Mullahs are now preaching a crusade against Bolshevism, which they state is the worst enemy of Islam. They are advising all Afghan subjects to refrain from cooperating with Bolsheviks and are exhorting their audience to study the history of recent events in Bokhara from the time the Bokharan Government entered into negotiations with the Bolsheviks up till the sacking of that town and to draw a parallel between that history and what might happen in Afghanistan under Bolshevik influence. The Afghan Mullahs are taking a great deal of interest in the present situation and have come to the conclusion, that it is their duty to see that their country does not suffer the same fate as Bokhara. They do not trust Bolsheviks and look upon all their negotiations with suspicion. Up to now the results have not proved to them that Bolshevik intentions are strictly honest and in consequence they have very strong views regarding their schemes which views they are making public for the benefit of their fellow countrymen. That Afghan Mullahs are taking the right line in condemning the Bolsheviks, there can be no doubt as it has been conclusively proved by the facts, which were brought to light in a letter written by Sir Robert Horne to M. Krassin. Judging by their past actions towards the Mahomedan States there can be no shadow of doubt that the Bolshevik is no respector of Islam.

BENGAL LABOUR FEDERATION.

AFFILIATION FEES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 18.

At a preliminary meeting of the Bengal labour federation, which had been recently constituted to coordinate the activities of the labour movement in Bengal a draft constitution was considered. A number of local leaders interested in labour, some mill sirdars and secretaries of several labour unions were present. The article of the constitution providing that affiliated unions shall pay 25 per cent. of their income to Federation caused animated debate. It was opposed by secretaries of the Seamen's Institute and of the Howrah Labour Union, also by Mr. C. R. Das who thought the amount should not exceed five per cent. He also urged that affiliated unions should be purely Indian bodies. It was explained that of the 25 per cent. 16 per cent. would be kept as reserve fund for the benefit of affiliated unions and eventually the 25 per cent. proposal was carried.

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NANKANA SAHIB.

INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

(By Our Special Commissioner.)

LAHORE, April 18

Nankana Sahib, which is two hours and a half run by rail from Lahore, is an important trade centre. It has big *mandi*, where cotton grain cereals and other agricultural products are dealt in. By reason of its intimate association with birth, boyhood and other incidents in Guru Nanak's life, it is regarded as Holy by Sikhs as Benares by Hindus, Mecca by Mahomedans or Jerusalem by Christians. There are four distinct memorials to Guru Nanak and the most important of them is Janmasthan, where the gruesome tragedy was enacted. Bala Lila, whose affairs having led to criminal proceedings against some Akalis, Mal-sahib and Kota Sahib are the three others next in point of importance. The foundation of the present palatial looking structure of Mal Sahib was laid by Sir Louis Dane in 1911. It has been raised to commemorate a remarkable incident in Nanak's life. The story goes that Nanak, while grazing herd of cattle one day, fell asleep on the site where the building rests and a cobra protected him from the scorching midday sun, by spreading its hood over Nanak's head. Nankana Sahib is sacred both to Sikhs and Hindus and the latter come from distant places like Sind on pilgrimage and make large offerings. Devotees from each town or village have built houses for the use of people from their respective localities, and this has imparted a prosperous look to the town of Nankana Sahib itself. The whole town is the property of the Gurudwara, of which Mahant Narnindas was the head until lately. Attached to the Gurudwara are also a number of villages and the total revenue is estimated at five lakhs per annum, much bigger than that of many Native States in the Punjab.

JANMASTHAN.

Janmasthan, which is the chief Gurudwara, is about one mile away from the station, the railway running continuous to the main road in parallel lines almost right through. Janmasthan has got picturesque surroundings and just behind it lies the Mahant's palatial residence and little further back lies an equally decent looking building, said to have been, until recently, inhabited by the Mahant's *mirasan*. Both these buildings and Gurudwara itself are now in the possession of the Committee appointed by the Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee, as also Mal Sahib, whose Mahant appears to have voluntarily made over to the Committee the right of management.

TERRIBLE SCENES.

There are, at present, few traces of the terrible scenes that were enacted during the excitement of the 20th February. But such of them as are cannot be obliterated. At Janmasthan, the Holy of Holies is the place where rests under a marble canopy, the Granthsahib or Sacred Book of the Sikhs. When I visited the place, a disciple in charge reverently lifted the embroidered silk cloth that covers the Sacred tomb and exposed to view the damage done to it during firing. The cloth of gold which is hanging by the canopy has been pierced through at one point, evidently by passing a bullet, and on the walls are distinct bullet marks such as those to be seen on walls of Jallianwala Bagh. A marble slab in one [illegible] has been damaged and a bullet has been let out through one side of the [illegible] at the rear of the shrine. Over the place, there is still to be seen a pool of blood left behind, when the bodies of the dead and dying were dragged about. Those bodies were heaped together and close to the shrine were set on fire, kerosine and petrol being, it is alleged, freely used for the purpose. Places where bodies were burnt are still preserved and are enclosed by circular brick walls. Close to these two is a third circle, bigger and deeper, to which the half-burnt or unburnt bodies of the dead were removed by Akalis, when they entered the place later on. Those bodies were burnt afresh and the burnt ashes are still preserved intact. The object, I was told, is to build a memorial over these ashes to the memory of those brave martyrs, who laid down their lives on the fateful day.

Other places within the courtyard where men who were butchered or hacked into pieces have also been marked off and the temporary notice boards indicate the nature of incident. This is nothing, compared with the spirit of vindictiveness that must have overpowered the Mahant's party to do acts that in their soberer moments they would never have done. Among these was the desecration of a sanctum of shrine. Even time will not obliterate the sense of outrage to the religious susceptibilities of the Sikhs and Hindus alike. Within a few yards of the shrine outside, there is a potters' kiln, where some bodies are believed to have been burnt.

The Police Sub-Inspector, in his first telegraphic report to Lahore asking for help, stated, "I am told that Akalis had fired on the people within the Gurudwara. It is difficult to say how far this is correct." It was, however, interesting to learn that only a couple of months or so ago the Mahant replaced the old doors at the main entrance by more solid ones covered with thick iron sheets and arrangements were made to enable the doors being securely barred from within. These innovations have in the light of what happened attracted much comment.

A DESERTED APPEARANCE.

Nankana Sahib, as a whole, wore a deserted expression when I visited it. One could see many tents forming police encampment, which has been stationed there. The military seem to have lately been withdrawn from the town, but the railway station is still guarded by armed railway policemen, exciting curiosity and attention on the part of every new-comer. The people of the town appear to have become so used to the presence of these preservers of law and order, with drawn swords swung over their shoulders, that little or no notice is taken of it. The incidents of the 20th February still continued to be the talk of the town wherever I went, and old people and young narrated the happenings in their own quaint way. It is not difficult to imagine the perilous plight of Sikhs in the town at that time, of whom there were many and for whose heads it appears a careful search was being made. When the police and military arrived on the scene, excitement had already subsided. It was with some difficulty, they say, that Mahant Naraindass could be arrested. When the Deputy Commissioner reached his residence, he had hidden himself in one unpretentious room on the ground floor and he would not come out until an attempt was made to break open the door. Then he emerged from his hiding place and, coming out of the main door with gun in hand, he surrendered himself to authority. Over the shrine is now hoisted a black flag, being the religious emblem of Sikhs as a sign of an institution being in the possession of Akalis. Both in the temple and at the Mahant's residence one could see small groups of black turbaned or black clad soldiers of Sikh religious liberty listlessly lounging or talking in subdued tones. Where so much merriment or light-hearted jests were familiar to ears, now there prevails the hushed air of awe and silence, contrasting sadly with the scenes that have departed never more to return.

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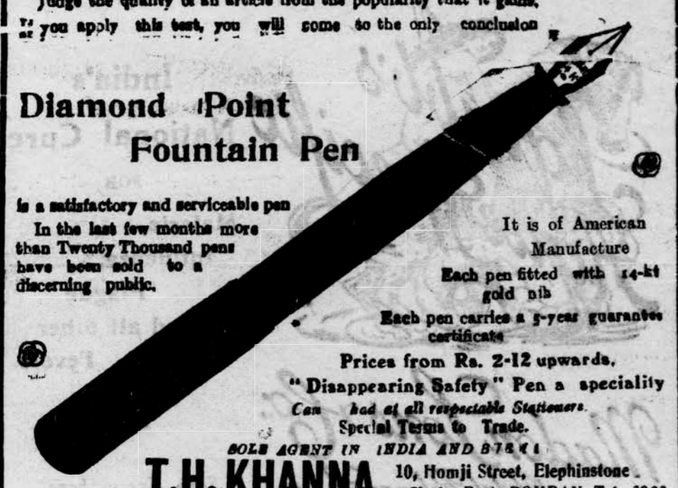

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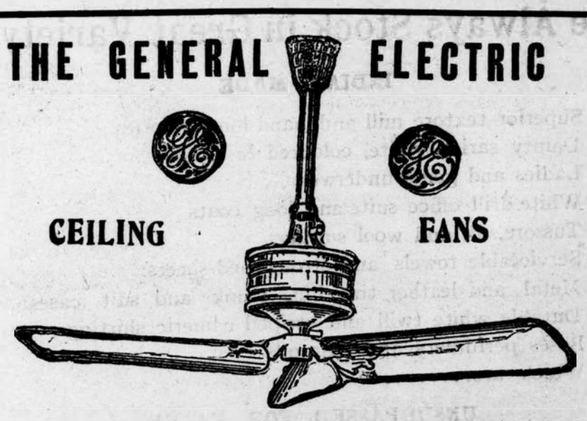

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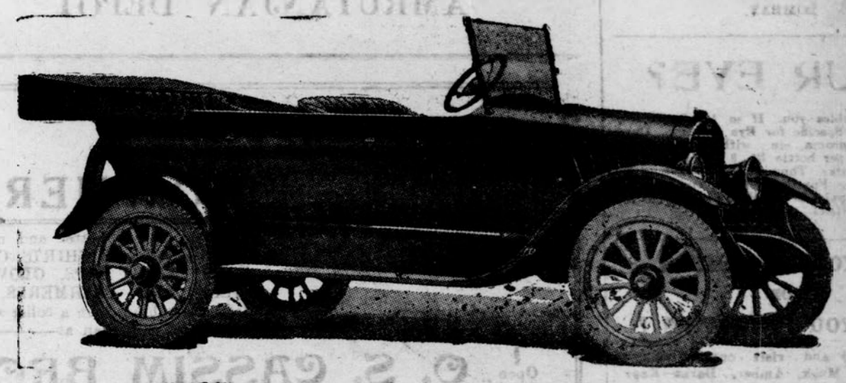

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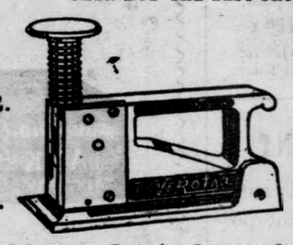

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